# je Kinima Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1576.-Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

INING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Cert of RESOLUTION PASSED JULY 18, 1885.

Test no Mexica of the Mining Exchange shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to service share at fixed prices under pain of suspension.

W. E. JOHNSON, See,

MR JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Catabilished 23 years.)

The Lax Share Shares, lately brought before the public by Mr. Cnorrs, have been radily add in an unprecedentedly short period subscribed for, and both allotment of the public and the state of operations at the quarries will take place simultaneously, salves as decembered ended strongly towards ranking amongst the most profitable posses at one, the concern cleak strongly towards ranking amongst the most profitable complete shares, whilst any risks in the contrary direction may be regarded as nll. Much complete the bary losses have resulted to a too confiding public on slate properties. The Lax is a new trial, to be tested by its results, which may do something towards selections of the contrary direction may be considered for a finish number of Like Shares, the public that he is still able to negociate for a distribution of the contrary direction and 10s, on allotment.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LAW has FOR SALE at nett prices:—2 Basset and Grylls, £9; 20 Bedford United, \$38, 64, ; 20 Betford United, \$38, 64, ; 20 South Hill, 12s. 36.; 20 Carn Camborne, 37s. 5d.; 10 Chiverton, £94; 20 Dasle, 5s. 6d.; 20 East Lovell, £1354; 20 Drake Walt, Ib.; 29 East Russell, £3; 50 East Jane, 10s. 5d.; 10 East Carn Bres, £6; 25 East Russell, £3; 50 East Jane, 10s. 5d.; 10 East Carn Bres, £6; 25 Grak Sorth Downs, 36s.; 20 Great South Chiverton, 10s. 6d.; 40 Great Busy, £4½; 10 Grak Sorth Lawy, 31s.; 5 Great Vor. £55½; 20 Hallenbengie, £39; 50 August Park, £3; 50 Karth Trakerby, £3 lls. 9d.; 60 North Downs, 18s.; 20 Marks Valley, £3½; 25 Karth Trakerby, £3 lls. 9d.; 60 North Downs, 18; 60 Prince of Wales, 1s. 6d.; 20 Sust Darre, £2; 20 Reask sort Olitical, £56; 20 Rose varance Consols, £5s.; 25 Spate Lovel, £2; 60 Condurrow, 26s. 3d.; 100 Sortridge, 1s. 6d.; 20 Tolwadderf, £s.; 2 Prancros, £3½; 150 Valeed Towy, 1s. 2d.; 30 Wheal Crebor, 27s. 6d.; 50 Wheal Earsti, 7s. 8d.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange)
BUTS and SELIS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS
at SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS
desTrock and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound adviced

contailly in all his engagements.

-SFECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Central SnailResewars Consols, Great South Chiverton, Gonamens, and Frank Mills.

MINUS SCHEMES.—Beware, and remember 1850 and 1861, in juxtaposition

Bankers: Massrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. les, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

M. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND INANCE REGISTER (October number published on Tuesday, the 17th instant), should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, twing from 10 to 15 per cent., or to review the state of the market for the president of days. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, II, Septi Exchange, E.O.

CAUTION,—Mr. LELEAN refers his numerous correspondents to the following letter:— Mining Exchange, London, Nov. 3, 1985, Six.—As a committee meeting, held yesterday, your letter of the 28th ult., lodging a compilating aims. Mr. Brewis, respecting correspondence in Great South Chiverton Mine, was read; and, after hearing Mr. Brewis's answer to the charge, the committee recommend Mr. Brewis to be more careful for the future in his correspondence.

Mr. Wm. Leican. W. C. Johnson.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES

Trencrom.
Grambler and St. Aubyn.
Ding Deng.
Drake Walls.
Wheal Reeth.
St. Ives Consols.
East Agar.

\*Kitty (Lelant). \*Rosewarne United. Rosewarne United. Copper Hill. Clifford Amalgamated. Margaret. St. Day United. Tremayne.

\* Recommended for investment and large profits.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, Nov. 3, 1865.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, SECHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience), Member of the Minings, DEALS in MINING SHARES at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER.

EOUS.

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WILLIAM BARTLETT, SHAREDEALER, Second Street, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET,

1 DNDON, E.C., has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE:

1 East Cornion, 294,

10 Circle Allian, 471,

10 Circle Allian, 471,

10 Circle Allian, 471,

10 Chiverton, 480,

10 North Chiverton, 35s.

10 Chiverton Moor, 274,

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 35s.

10 Chiverton Moor, 274,

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 35s.

10 Chiverton Moor, 274,

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 35s.

10 Chiverton Moor, 274,

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 10s.

10 Chiverton Moor, 274,

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 10s.

10 Harriett.

10 Gent No. Carny, 21s.

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 Gent No. Carny, 21s.

20 Next Dolcoath, 10s.

10 South Condurow, 35s.

10 Gent Laxey, North Treakerby.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

at price.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

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M. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE

BIDDINGS, LOYDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE:

As 18 Colleges Bolivia, 239; 20 East Econware, 42; 50 Caldbeck Fells (20s. paid),

as, 18 Colleges Bolivia, 239; 20 East Econware, 42; 50 Caldbeck Fells (20s. paid),

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as, 18 Colleges Bolivia, 239; 20 East Econware, 42; 30 Econware, 42; 40 Econware, 42

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE
LIST, Synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., of yesterday, Friday
Sovember 3, (No. 343, Vol. VII., price 6d. each copy), contains important informalon on gold mines, viz.:—
St. John del Rey.

Frontino and Bolivia Gold Washoe,

Also on—
Great Wheal Vor.
East Wheal Lovell. Great Wheal Lovell. Great Grylls.

East Wheal Lovell. Great Grylls.

Tincroft. New Birch Tor & Vitifer. Drake Walls.

s well as important remarks on the mining market and tin mines, with advice as vestments, &c.

Published by Peter Watson, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

S TOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES Railways. Financial. Ironworks.

Banks.
Foreign Funds,
Loan.
Gas.
Telegraph,
Land.
Cornish Mines.
And other public companies.

Discount. Docks. Water Works. Hotel.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

M. R. PETER WALBON, DESCRIPTION of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or formishity settlements. TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements at the closest posible market prices of the day.

Twenty-one years' experience.

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamforeign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special renendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any busine ulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES,

MINES:—
Great Wheal Grylls,
Devon Great Consols.
East Caradon.
Clifford Amaigemated.
West Caradon.
Chontales Gold Mine.

Chontales Gold Mine.

Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company.

Shareholders desirous of selling any of the above will please state the lowest nett cash ice.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENTS IN TIN AND COPPER MINES .- Now that the American war is over, the present is a most favourable opportunity to buy into ood dividend and progressive tin and copper mines, at present greatly reduced prices, specially in tin mines, as a great rise is expected ere long in the price of tin.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

See my "Weekly Circular."

PETER WATSON

R. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINE SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Prospectuses, with interesting particulars relating to the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company's property, sent free by post upon application, the shares in which are deserving the attention of anyone having capital to invest, as there is every probability of their goling to a very high premium. Enwand Cooke deals in those shares, also Frontino and Bolivia, either as BUYER or SELLER, at close market prices.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom. Nov. 3, 1865.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. A. G. Moneill, Stock and Sharedealer,
48, Threadneedle Street, London, e.c.

OHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED SIX YEARS.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), deals in most mining shares at the

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—As will have been observed by those character. The principle of the progress of this mine, the property are of the progress of the progress of the property are of the progress of the progr nand, £10 to £15 each.

J. B. BEYNOLDS

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., November 4, 1865.

REAT WHEAL VOR.—My anticipations respecting these shares have so far been proved sound. Since I first recommended my friends to buy, an advance of £8 per share, including dividends, has been established.

3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., November 4, 1865.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS. MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD

STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, BALLWAYS, BANKS, &c., and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Whilst thanking his clients for the confidence they have been pleased to extend to to him in the past, he bega to assure them of his constant and diligent attention to their interests in the future, and is prepared to tender to strangers references to those who he has been established, which extends over a period of eight years. - November 4, 1865.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. Thomas has FOR SALE 500 North Delegath, 100 North Minera (fully paid),
100 Wheal Hartley, 60 Sithney Metal, 10 Trenerom, 5 Mount Pleasant, 8 Clowance
Wood, and 2 Minera (Limited). Offers to be sent to 6, New Broad-street.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all kinds of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINE SHARES TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all kinds of BRUTISH and PUBLISH MINE SHALLES at closest net prices, for eash or second. Advances made on mining shares. Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for eash. Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. BUYER of 100 Drake Walls, and 50 Marke Valley shares.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

M. R. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
26, THROGMORTON STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Mr. Mansell strongly recommends his friends to purchase the following shares, feeling assured that by so doing they will reap great advantage. Mr. Mansell is in possession of special information respecting these mines, which may be had ou application, personally or by letter:—
East Carn tirea. North Treskerby. Beast Lovell.
Wheal Kitty (Lelant). East Basset. North Basset.
South Crofty.
West Vor. Bankers: London and County Bank.

Man Man Man Man Man SELL,
South Condumon.

Nangiles.

North Treskerby, East Basset. South Condurrow. Wheal Ida, Nangiles.

S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, JUN., 29

JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINE SHAREBROKER, 30 8, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W I L L I A M W A R D, 3/ W I L L I A M S E W A R D, 47

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining

offer WANTED for 100 shares in the European Insurance Company.

Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

M ESSRS, BATSON AND SMITH have FOR SALE the Following Shares, free of commission (calls paid):—

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of— Great Wheal Vor. Pendeen. Stray Park. North Dolcoath. East Wheai Russell. Copper Hill.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1 per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

M. R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. CHONTALES GOLD.—M. BATTERS, having satisfied himself of the bons fides of this important property, advises an immediate purchase of the shares, either as an investment or speculation, for a great advance in price. Full particulars given on application. Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, at close market prices.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., should be consulted immediately respecting the following

ares:— Bedford United. Caldbeck Fells. Chiverton. Chiverton. Chiverton Moor. Clifford Amalgamated.

Frank Mills.
Frontino and Bolivia.
Gawton United.
Great Fortune.
Great Laxey.
Great North Downs.
Great Busy.
Hingston.

Marke Valley.
North Treskerby.
North Shepherds.
South Condurrow.
Tincroft.
Wentworth.

East Lovell.

East Grenville.

Hingston.

East Grenville.

Lady Bertha.

Parties (during the past four months) who took T. Roszwanns's advice on the four nines recommended by him may already realise 50 per cent.

T. Roszwanns is now enabled to recommend three mines safe for a great rise. He iso advises the sale of many mine shares now selling far beyond their value.

Office hours, Ten till Four.

Nov. 3, 1865.

Bankers: Bank of London.

M. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the Laxer Distract, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

CHIVERTON, in 3000 shares, adjoining West Chiverton. These shares recommended for immediate purchase, on merits. CASHWELL, in 5400 shares, and now making profits, adjoining the famous Cross Fell Mines, recommended for immediate purchase. Application recommended quickly to secure the remaining shares.—Messrs. Brawus and LYSCH (Mr. EDWARD BRAWIS, of the Mining Exchange), 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-attreet, London, and Newcastle-on-Type.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—Those who bought at £2½ to £3, by our advice, can now sell at 150 per cent. profit.—Messrs. Brikwis and Lyncu (Mr. Edwand Brikwis, of the Mining Exchange), 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-aireet, London, and Newcastle-on-Typus.

FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

T. L. T R E M A Y N E, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, &c. LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY undertakes the agency of capitalists, to whom it offers the benefit of its considerable experience and exclusive attention to the money market in the selection of the most eligible permanent investments, or in the temporary employment of money, in profitable and safe public securities, free from risk or liability.

The Loan and Finance Department includes Financial Agency generally, Loans, Deposits, &c., and advances are negociated on Public Securities having a market value.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.

Offices, 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

terms trial of mi chan Tis parson hands 3s. 7c Duriz Finan per ceing in minor, place harko or throffices of throffices blishm

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# Original Correspondence.

TIN MINES-TIN SMELTERS-TIN TRADE. IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS-"ONE AND ALL.

Sm.—On the 24th ultimo (a week ago), through your valuable Journal, Iasked the managers and shareholders in tin mines—"What on earth they were doing or thinking of in allowing the produce of their mines to be wiffally sacrificed by selling at the present low prices of black tin?" And as I then stated, "Before the American war broke out black tin was wilfully sacrificed by selling at the present low prices of black tin?" And as I then stated, "Before the American war broke out black tin was bringing about 80%, to 90%, per ton, and now that the war is over we are quietly submitting to the ridicalously low price of 50%, to 55% per ton." I also stated "that we ought to have an immediate rise of 10%, to 12%, per ton, and that ere long it would be up 20%, to 25%, per ton." Since my letter to you, on the 24th ult., a rise of only 3%, per ton has taken place. A similar rise is likely to take place, I am informed, in a few days; but what is this as compared with the enormous demand just springing up, as I shall presently show, for America, India, and the Continent, not forgetting also the demand for home consumption? Both tin smelters and some sleepy slow-coach mine managers and pursers may think I know but little of the present position of tin mines in Corawall, and much less of tin smelting; but I would have these parties divest themselves of this idea, for I can inform them that I am acquainted with both, and perhaps as well as any tin smelter or mine manager in the whole county of Corawall, and their present monthly sales of tin ores. There are, I am happy to think, a few of the leading tin mine managers who, having the interest of the share-holders at heart, will, I trust, do all they can to bring about a better state of things with respect to obtaining a better price. It is time that the whole county of Corawall was aroused, and the subject fully considered at once by mine managers, pursers, and shareholders. In my last letter, I made the suggestion that unless the tin smelters gave an advance of 10%. n, it would be better for the mines months, and for bankers or some fi ome financial company to lend oney at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum on it.

money at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum on it.

Now, Sir, allow me to convey the fact to you, that already a great many
tin mines—even calling mines (be it said to their credit)—have come to
the determination to stock their tin, and it will forthwith be carried out.

Several of the great tin mines have it under their consideration, and I
would say to the shareholders of such a tin mine as Great Wheal Vor,
who have got a good balance of cash now in hand—"Would it not be well
for you to a conception the time, any at any rate for any months?" Supnave got a good panance or cash now in hand—" Would it not be well you to at once stock the tin—say, at any rate, for six months?" Suptible for six months; and a rise of 15L per ton, would give 6300L extrasport to the shareholders. Now, deduct 5 per cent. interest on money owed, 300L, leaving a nett 6000L extra profit, or about 1L per share the helf-year.

borrowed, 300L, leaving a nett 6000L extra profit, or about 1L per share for the half-year.

What applies to Great Wheal Vor applies also to all tin mines, but more especially to those selling large quantities. A whole twelvemonth's produce of all the tin mines in Cornwall and Devon, after all, is a mere bagatelle in amount—say, about 15,500 tons—value about 750,000L only. If the tin mines could all agree, there are many financial companies that would be but too glad to come to terms to purchase the whole twelve months' produce—or, at any rate, would be willing to lend money on reasonable terms on it for twelve or eighteen months, and go to a certain extent into the speculation themselves. What do the Board of Trade returns, which were published yesterday, show for the month of September?

The expansion of the American trade shows the enormous demand going on. The exported value in tin-plates alone to America is—for Sept., 1863, 44,719L; Sept., 1864, 10,015L; Sept., 1865, 126,600L; and for October month I have good reason for believing it will be nearly 150,000L Granted that it is, this will make for two months' exports (in tin-plates alone to America), say, 276,600L; which is nearly equal to free months' produce of the whole counties of Cornwall and Devon (or, in other months', English tin), leaving out the enormous demand for home consumption, and exports to India and the continental capitals. These facts and figure as speak for themselves. If, as I fully expect, the present demand will not only continue, but will further considerably increase, then I say the tin mine shareholders are entitled to a rise of 15L to 20L per ton on their produce (black tin), and it is their own fault if they do not get it. I shall continue to draw attention to this important subject, and do my best for "One and All."

TIN MINES—TIN SMELTERS—AND THE TIN TRADE.

# TIN MINES-TIN SMELTERS-AND THE TIN TRADE.

SIR.—Your correspondent, "One Largely Interested," deserves the thanks of the shareholders in all tin mines for bringing the subject before your readers as to the policy of Selling or Stocking Black Tin whilst it is selling at such a low and unprofitable price to most tin mines in Cornwall. As he very justly observes, before the American war the price was 801 to 901 per ton; and, now the war is over, we are getting only 531 to 551, per ton. As the time appears to have now arrived when immediate action ought to be taken, I would suggest that the managers, pursers, secretaries, and committees, and any of the largest shareholders in the mines should meet at Trum, and take the matter into consideration. A meeting convened at Trum, and another in London, would be most conpeting convened at Trum, and another in London, would be most con-cient for all parties. The tin smelters meet three or four times a month fix prices, &c. Why not the tin miners have their meetings, and a voice A LARGE SHAREHOLDER sales of their produce?

# TIN MINES-TIN SMELTERS-TIN TRADE.

—In last week's Journal there appeared a letter on this subject. All versed in the Tin Trade must know that the writer of that letter persons versed in the Tin Trade must know that the writer of that letter was either grossly ignorant of the subject about which he wrote, or was attempting to deliberately deceive the public for purposes best known to himself. Some lookers-on imagine that a speculation in valueless mines may have something to do with such statements, but I prefer to put the matter down to ignorance. I trust, Sir, therefore, to your sense of fairness, and of what is due to the public, to allow me in your valuable columns to correct the erroneous statements and inferences contained in the letter referred to, and to warn those really interested in good mines not to join, or in any way assist, an undertaking that would recoil with severe loss upon those who foolishly embarked in it. Let us first look at the proposition made. The owners of tin mines are to force the smelters to advance the price of block tin at least 10*L* to 15*L*, per ton. It is pretty well known that some of the smelters are in many cases part owners of the vance the price of block tin at least 10% to 15% per ton. It is pretty well known that some of the smelters are in many cases part owners of the mines, and the others are so much interested in Cornish property, that there is no need of forcing whenever the path is sufficiently free from the competition of other tin. Then as to the manner in which this rise is to be forced upon the supposed unwilling smelters. The black tin is to be stored for six or twelve months. In the present state of the money market, I apprehend that rather a stiff rate would be required to induce bankers to advance largely on such an uncertain and unconvertible security as black tin. But suppose the advance obtained, the expenses of interest, storage, and insurance for 12 months would absorb the rise in value, and at the end of the time the tin so stored would have to be sold in competition with fresh raisings. Instead of sending black tin to 90%, this operation would probably, as it did on a similar occasion, send block tin to 50%, or thereabouts. In the meantime, whilst the ninnies who paid interest and stored their tin would be absorbed in the pleasant anticipations of an enormous rise, the knowing ones would be quietly disposing of their stocks at the e, the knowing ones would be quietly disposing of their stocks at the

temporily advanced price.

This brings us to the question really at issue—Has the time come when, looking supply and demand fairly in the face, the smelters can, consistently legitimate trade, raise the price of tin? However unsatisfactory it be to say "No," I fear that for the present this is the only honest ver to give. On this point your correspondent errs most grievously. answer to give. On this point your correspondent errs most grievously. He argues that because the American War is over the price of tin ought immediately to go as high as it was before, and says—"The Americans are only just now beginning to buy, and the stocks of both foreign and English tin are being quickly disposed of for export and home consumption." Nothing could be more untrue. It is well known to American metal merchants and others that enough tin has left Europe during the last two months to supply America for eight months, on the assumption (that has yet to be proved) that America is now consuming as much as it was before the late war broke out—(say) about 2000 to 3000 tons per annum of all sorts. It is most important to notice that this American demand has been supplied, and wet the stock of foreign remaining over it as mand has been supplied, and yet the stock of foreign remaining over is as great or greater than it was before it commenced. Most, but perhaps not great or greater than it was before it commenced. Most, but perhaps not all, of your readers may know that, so far from the stocks of foreign tin being quickly disposed of, there remained as follows on the 31st ult.:—

Banca, in Holland, 6400 tons; Straits, in London, 2900 tons; Straits arrived, but not yet added to stock, 500 tons; Straits afloat, 1400 tons: total,

11,200 tons. These figures, which, for the sake of clearness, are given roundly, must be left to speak for themselves.

We dispose of the argument that tin ought to follow copper in its rise by the two following comparative statements:—1. The Chilian ports supply us with enormous quantities of copper. These ports are likely to be locked; our supplies for the time are, therefore, likely to be lessened. On the strength of this copper has been very properly raised in price, and may, perhaps, be further raised.—2. The Straits ports supply us with enormous quantities of tin. These ports are quite free, and are now sending us extra large quantities at very low prices. On the strength of this your very logical and correct correspondent would have us believe in a large and rapid rise in prices. Such an argument is too puerile to be more than stated. And, not to trespass further on your space, allow me to repeat what has often been stated in the Journal, that the real cause of the rather, but not ridiculously, low price of tin is ascribable to the steady increase in what has often been stated in the Journal, that the real cause of the rather, but not ridiculously, low price of tin is ascribable to the steady increase in the production of English tin, particularly at a time when America, one of our good customers, was taking less. This has caused—having lasted four years—such an accumulation of stock that it will take a long time to get rid of it. I would say to the English miners, reduce your production by shutting up the mines that do not pay, and invest your money in those mines that would sufficiently pay if the price were moderately and legitimately advance!. No rise can be permanent that is not based upon a reduced supply. A rise produced by hoarding the black tin must cause very severe losses to those who are so unlucky as to be largely interested.

London, Nov. 1.

W. S.

#### THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CORNISH MINING.

Sir.—A good deal has been said in Devon and Cornwall to condemn to Metalliferous Mines Bill which Lord Kinnaird attempted to introduce in the House of Lords, but as yet I do not hear of any good that is likely to come from it. For why? Because there are too many theory men meddling with a thing they know nothing about. Some say man-engines, others say skips, to draw men up from underground. Now, there is no man of sense who can condemn a man-engine for deep mines, such as Dolcoath, and many others I could name in Cornwall; but for three parts of the mines in Dearon and Cornwall; but on the parts of the mines in Dearon and Cornwall it is quite about the man engine. and many others I could name in Cornwall; but for three parts of the mines in Devon and Cornwall it is quite absurd to talk about the man-engine. The mines of Devon and Cornwall cannot be reckoned with the coal mines. Where they can sink a permanent shaft which will suffice for many years, in the metalliferons mines they are often sunk 60 or even 100 fms. below the surface, and nothing found in the lode worth while to work on; then this part of the mine is abandoned, and they, probably, go a quarter, or even half a mile off to commence another shaft, which may prove more successful. By this it will be seen that it is quite absurd to talk of laying out permanent works until the mine reaches a good depth, and proves its

successful. By this it will be seen that it is quite absurd to talk of laying out permanent works until the mine reaches a good depth, and proves its productiveness. The ladder-road, if properly fixed, can be made easy for the miners to climb; if a perpendicular shaft there should be a landing every 4 or 5 fms., when the ladders should be fixed here the same as in a diagonal shaft. If in a diagonal shaft, a landing every 10 fms. is sufficient. As to ventilation, I believe there are many mines badly ventilated; this is owing, very often, to bad management; but there are exceptions. The adventurers would benefit by having the mine well ventilated, as well as the miner—more work can be done in the same time, and for less money. No man ought to be allowed to change in the boiler-house. Every mine should have a good changing-house, so that men could have their clothes dry, warm, and comfortable to put on I think there is more harm done to the miners in putting on damp clothes than there is more harm done to the miners in putting on damp clothes than there is more harm done to the miners in putting on damp clothes than there is in climbing-ladders. To remedy these evils there should be practical men to inspect mines— To remedy these evils there should be practical men to inspect mines—one for Devon and one for Cornwall would be sufficient; and if they find a mine badly ventilated, or ladder-roads improperly fixed, or the changing-house in a dilapidated state, they should first draw the agents' attention to it; and, if not remedied to their satisfaction at the time of the next visit, they should report it to Her Majesty's Commissioners. If this be carried out it will benefit the adventurers as well as the miners. out it will benefit the adventurers as well as the miners

Lostwithiel, Oct. 31. WORKING MINER

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CORNISH MINES. THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CORNISH MINES.

SIR,—In my previous observations on this subject I have spoken of the report of the Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines, and then reviewed shortly the nature of the opposition made by the miners of Cornwall to the Metalliferous Mines Bill of Lord Kinnaird, mentioning, at the same time, the great difference of opinion expressed by the mine agents as to the necessity of any legislation in the matter, and adding thereto a little personal evidence to show that not only is some regulating influence required, but that it is actually necessary to protect the working miners. My present object is to say a few words on the probable effect of the Cornish miners meeting the difficulty of any interference from the non-mining public by framing a bill of their own; and in doing this I propose as a test the manner in which Cornish coroners' juries have dealt with mine accidents in which life has been sacrificed through carelessness. It is said, but I cannot conlife has been sacrificed through carelessness. It is said, but I cannot confirm the report, that Mr. F. Hill is preparing a bill, which he intends to propose, in the name of the miners of Cornwall, as a substitute for the bill known as Lord Kinnaird's Metalliferous Mines Bill. If this be true, it cannot but be expected that the Commissioners, the Government, and the Cornish miners will feel that a bill emanating from a solicitor's office in the town of Helston in our proof likely to employ wise measures they would town of Helston is not more likely to embody wise measures than would a town of Heiston is not more likely to embody wise measures than would a bill introduced by the Government, built up on the evidence obtained by the Commissioners. In truth, it would seem rather more reasonable that a bill emanating from the latter source would be less contaminated with local prejudice than one framed by those directly interested in mining. Our Government, when they shall legislate in the matter, must, to a great ex-tent, leave out of consideration the interest of the adventurer, and espe-cially must, they do so when they find that his interest cleabe with the tent, leave out of consideration the interest of the adventurer, and especially must they do so when they find that his interest clashes with the safety and well-being of the labouring miner. Now, this great duty of the Government seems to be quite ignored by the mine agents in discussing the subject, for they seem to think it a most unreasonable thing that they should be compelled to deviate from that course which they consider most conduces to the profit of the shareholders. These ideas are but too prevalent amongst the miners, and it is much to be feared that any bill framed by them will be hampered in its usefulness by this feeling. There is still, however, another great objection to any bill which shall emanate from any one section of the Cornish miners, and that is the extraordinary disparity of opinion amongst the best of the mine agents as to the details of mine management. No doubt this great difference of opinion is due, in a great degree, to the stunted knowledge of the mine agents, who, in most cases, have been raised to the position of agents from that of labouring miners, and who, previous to their elevation, have been without any other knowledge than that acquired in the village school, and the two or three mines in and who, previous to their elevation, have been without any other knowledge than that acquired in the village school, and the two or three mines in which they may have subsequently worked. As a result of this contracted sphere of experience, they are a prejudiced, whilst, at the same time, they are an intelligent class. The precarious nature of the miner's calling, and the fact that he is dependent on the proper exercise of his judgment for his daily bread, sharpens his perceptive faculties, and raises him in intelligence above the general type of the labouring communities of England; atill, it must be admitted that he is wanting in that extended knowledge which would enable him to generalise even on the subject which he best understands.

I have mentioned that Capt. Chas. Thomas, in his speech at the Camborne meeting, already referred to, admitted the desirability of some board of control to inspect the condition of the mines. The board he proposes shall be a local board, composed of the county members and of mine agents. He further proposes that the board shall obtain their information from the agents He further proposes that the board shall obtain their information from the agents of the lords of the mine, or, as they are called, the "lords' tollers." This proposal altogether, I think, shows a great want of consideration. In the first place, it is perfectly certain that the county members could be but arely present; therefore the board would be, to all intents and purposes replaced the state of th rarely present; therefore the board would be, to all intents and purposes, exclusively formed of mine agents. Such an arrangement would be, I think, most undesirable; and I do not believe the Government would sanction the mine agents sitting in judgment one on another, without any external control whatever. Let some such men as the county magistrates be introduced; or, at all events, some men of that stamp. In the next place, I would ask Capt. Thomas whether the lords' tollers, as far as his experience goes, undertake to examine all the working parts of the mine with that minuteness and care necessary to detect the shortcomings of the managers? I am sure he must say—No. Then, I say, it is not to such men the duty of inspecting the mines should be intrusted, but rather to men who shall be neither interested directly or indirectly in the mines they in who shall be neither interested directly or indirectly in the mines they in-spect, and who shall devote their whole time and attention to the work. In applying as a test of the benefit of entrusting the control of the mines

In applying as a test of the benefits of entrusting the control of the case of the cornishmen alone the decision of the coroners' juries in the case of fatal accidents in Cornish mines, I will mention one accident which is indelibly impressed on my memory. In 1863, I was called on to go to the bottom of the Botallack Mine, and I performed the journey in a kind of

skip, or as it was termed "gig," running on rails, on an inclined plan from the surface to the bottom of the mine, and drawn up and down by a chain worked on a drum driven by a steam-engine. The downward leave, on the occasion I refer to, was satisfactorily performed; but when up got into the gig to come up again, the motion became frightful. We wen drawn up suddenly for a few yards, then let go back a foot or two, the as suddenly drawn on again, and the jerks were so sudden, as in one stance to blow all our candles out, and in another to send our han frig. The chain, however, proved good and true, and, after a terrible shain, we reached the surface, but never in my life did I feel so thankful as when I stepped from that awful gig on to the landing on the cliff. Not may days after my journey down that mine, six miners were being drawn up in that selfsame gig, and by that selfsame chain, when a link broke, and the six men were hurled to destruction. A coroner's inquest set on the miners, and what was their stated remains of those unfortunate miners, and what was their stated to destruction. days after my journey about this among all miners were being drawn up that selfsame gig, and by that selfsame chain, when a link broke, and a six men were hurled to destruction. A coroner's inquest sat on the mulated remains of those unfortunate miners, and what was their decision. "Accidental Death"—yes, accidental death, without comment on the carelessness of the managers. I shall, however, never be made to believe that that if the drawing-engine had been so supplied with water as to work evenly and regularly—and a very small outlay would have given this supply of water—that chain would never have snapped. The summodic action of the gig was due entirely to the want of a proper supply condensing water for the driving-engine. I could mention may other cases, but I think this one is sufficient to show that the responsibility of the mine agents is not sufficiently appreciated, and that the ordinary due of miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the men to whom should be referred the decision in miners are not the miners are not the miners are not the miners are not t

### DOES COAL EXIST NEAR LONDON? THE SHOREHAM COAL SEAM.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent, "Investor," I beg to state that have been looking anxiously for someone else to say something about the Shoreham coal seam. I took several pounds weight away with me, and also some of the pyrites; I showed them to some of the Fellows of the Repla Society, the Chemical Society, the Geological Society, and also to serent Lancashire coalmasters, and all without exception said they were the oscoro of a coal seam. I also tried it chemically, and found it was of caking coking quality, and that its bituminous property was similar to the New castle coal—it gave gas, and tar, and ammonia. I have no doubt, if a well were sunk 15 or 20 yards deep in the field opposite to the New Dect at Shoreham, that it would go through the seam, and prove, at a seali expense, that a valuable seam of coal is there, and be the best and cleanest means of proving that coal is to be found near London.

est means of proving that coal is there, and be the best and chupest means of proving that coal is to be found near London.

P.S.—I have no interest whatever in the locality, and, as you know, I am too far away for it to be of any benefit to me, and it is only for the Capel Carig, Oct. 30.

## THE FORMATION OF COAL,

THE FORMATION OF COAL.

SIR,—Some weeks since, in an interesting article on the Formation of Coal, it is said, in referring to Mr. Young's theory—"It is decidedly more plausible, and less repugnant to ascertained facts, than any theory which had previously been suggested; and we have little doubt that at nodistant period it will be accepted as the orthodox one." Now, I have no wish to enter into a controversy with you, but this is an opinion which should not be hastily expressed, and as the question is still unsetted, you will, perhaps, allow me to discuss it with Mr. Young. Your readers are deeply interested in it, and remotely it affects the more practical subject of the extent of our coal fields, which now occupies the minds of practical mea. I take it that Mr. Young's theory is that "the formation of oal." This theory rests upon a series of propositions, which must be true to have any weight in the argument. The first is that the theory "is consistent with "the purity of coal," for all impurities that did not decompose would, on account of their greater specific gravity, sink to the bottom. Now, Sir, this large sense, coal is not pure. Every seam constantly varies in quity within a very limited area. In the South Wales coal field, from which all

account of their greater specific gravity, sink to the bottom. Now, Sir, in this large sense, coal is not pure. Every seam constantly varies in quality within a very limited area. In the South Wales coal field, from which all my examples shall be taken, a seam which in one colliery is of prime quality, is in the adjoining colliery unworkable. The impurities, too, are set at the bottom, but run through the seams irregularly, sometimes as a had of culm impregnated with disintegrated sandstone and clay, and at other times as compact shale, and again as a carbonaceous grit (if I may use the expression) held together by sulphide of iron. In situ, coal is by means pure enough to support the new theory. The second proposition is that the "generally uniform thickness of each seam of coal is perfectly in accordance with the idea of a liquid ultimately condensed." This, no, is contrary to fact. The seams of coal are by no means of one uniform thickness. We have veins which are called "The Nine Foot," "Fire Quarters," and so on, but they vary in thickness, being reduced in place not far apart to one-half. Let us take a section or two from the Gorenment Survey, to illustrate my meaning. Cwmgarw—1, arenaceous shalt, 4 ft.; 2, argillaceous shale, 2 ft.; 3, coal, 3 ft. 4 in.; 4, underelay (sigmaria), 6 in.; 5, coal, 3 in.; 6, carbonaceous shale, 3 in.; 9, coal, 6 in.; 10, underelay (sigmaria), 2 ft. 10 in.; 11, coal, 4 in.; 12, underelay (stigmaria), 4 in.; 13, coal, 15. Cwmgarw—1, argillo-arenaceous shale, 7 ft.; 2, coal, 4 in.; 3, carbonaceous shale and coal, 5 in.; 4, coal, 1 ft. 1 in.; 5, carbonaceous shale and coal, 5 in.; 7, underelay (stigmaria), 1 ft. 8 in.; 8, coal, 2 ft. 10 in. 1 could go on to any extent with similar sections to thes, which I have taken at random. "Coal beds," to use the words of De la Beche, "when fairly traced out, are seen to occupy very variable area. Others are far more local, even those which are in places thick. Agin, single coal beds become split up into two, and even more beds, with interp pure. Every seam constantly varies in quality In the South Wales coal field, from which all

Ales," page 155.)
The other proposi Wales," page 155.)

The other propositions, I conceive, have no bearing on the view of the subject to which I at present limit myself. They are the thinness of some seams of coal on one hand, and the exceeding thickness on the other; the preservation of fossils in the seams and in the superincumbent shales. All this constitutes poor evidence indeed in support of the new theory. For myself, I am not tied to any opinion. I have my own views, but I am open to conviction, and should like to discuss this subject with Mr. Touge, Let him in the first blace state his theory, and the arguments for it; or, Let him in the first place state his theory, and the arguments for it; if he prefers, we will investigate the old theory.

Samuel Thomas

# THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF GREECE-No. L

THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF GREECE—No. I.

SIR,—The working of metalliferous mines and metallurgical operations occupied the attention of the ancient Grecians at an early period. Towards the 70th Olympiad silver was extracted from the mines of Laurian, silvated in Attica; gold was found in Thessaly, silver and gold in the island of Siphnos, silver in Epirus and the isle of Cyprus, and the same metal in Maccedonia (in the Pangean mountains) and in Thrace. The most considerable gold mines were those in Maccedonia, to the east of Leopthylla; they are said to have been worked by the Phencicians, after side by the inhabitants of the island of Thasos, before the conquest of the island of the silvate of Thasos were comparatively the least productive, but united to what was derived from the mines which the inhabitants of the united to what was derived from the mines which the inhabitants of the united to what was derived from the mines which the inhabitants of the contract of the silvate of th Those of the isle of Thasos were comparatively the least productive in united to what was derived from the mines which the inhabitants of he islands possessed on terra firma the yield was estimated at 44,000 to 65,000 to yearly. According to Herodotus this was the amount of profus of all the mines to the west of Macedonia. According to some anther the value of the mines in this part of Greece amounted, during the right of Philip of Macedonia, to 220,000 the silver mines of Laurium as aid to have furnished a good yield in the time of Themiscotels; it was aid to have furnished from these colebrated mines of Attica that the from resources furnished from the became less productive in the time of warlike footing. These mines became less productive in the time of Scrates and Xenophon, and during that of Strabo were so barren the works were confined to the reduction of ancient scoria. The Journal the works were confined to the reduction of ancient scoria. The Journal des Mines of June 23, 1864, informs us that a French company have des Mines of June 23, 1864, informs us that a French company have the masses of scoria discovered in the valleys of Mount Laurium. Ancient Greece possessed besides mines of precious metals those yield.

Ancient Greece possessed besides mines of precious metals those yield. Ancient Greece possessed besides mines of precious metals those yield industry declined under the dominion of the Romans, and became ing industry declined under the dominion of the Romans, and became finally extinct under the yoke of Mahometism.

In the newly-constituted kingdom of Greece the development of the mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; industry has bat mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; industry has bat mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; industry has bat mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; industry has bat mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; industry has bat mineral and manufacturing resources has been but slow; ind

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termented with civil war, and burdened with a heavy debt. The industrial works, in order to be carried out properly, especially in the working of miss, would require in Greece capital and population of greater extent of miss, would require in Greece capital and population of greater extent that the whole country is able to furnish.

The Greeks, especially in the Peleponnessus, are partial to agricultural regions, the soil being very fertile, though in 1857 the want of labouring possist, the soil being very fertile, though in 1857 the want of labouring possist, the soil being very fertile, though in 1857 the want of labouring possist the soil being very fertile, though in 1857, and of our money, per day, the average wages being 23d. per day. In 1867, the interest of capital amounted to the enormous figure of 20 per cest; the roads were in a neglected state, the Bavarian dynasty haver in a period of the default of legal guarantee to speculators not only kept strangers also, but caused the few native capitalists who could be disposed of to lake their funds in other branches of manufacture, in which they emisted, in 1857, notwithstanding the high price of labour, a sum equal to marry half a million sterling.

harked, is 1857. notwishstanding the high price of labour, a sum equal to marly half a million sterling.

According to the various reports published up to 1863, the following According to the various reports published up to 1863, the following According to the various reports published up to 1863, the following Seess to be the state of industry and manufactures at that period. Two or three silk factories at Calamata and at Athens; at Athens, 15 printing offices, a paper factory, and a type foundry, a steam flour-mill, an establishment of gas-works, at Pireus, two printing offices, an iron foundry, a steam-sull, spinning works, and a furniture manufactory; at Kyphissia, the important wine, spirit, and vinegar works of M. Yarkandas; in the Peloponessus, at Patros, silk spinning works, liquorice works, two printing offices, establishments of the Vinicole Company, and extensive ship yards; at Tripolitas, a printing office at Sparta, and another at Lamia; in Livadia, cotton ginning works; at Missoloughi, manufactories of looms for home waving. In the islands, Lyra, beside the extensive ship yards, contains four printing offices, a steam-engine factory, and manufactories of lucifer matches and playing cards; Chaleis, a printing office, Coumi, in Eubea, looms for weaving silk gauze; Tinos and Santarin, establishments of Malvoise and other wines exported to Russia. Lastly, a concession has just ben granted to a company for the drainage of Lake Katais, and for the establishment of cotton cultivation on its site, and several other new industrial works.

ben granted to a company for the drainage of Lake Rutais, and for the stablishment of cotton cultivation on its site, and several other new indexfal works.

On the restoration of the Hellenic nation, the portions richest in mineral deposits, Thessaly, the Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace, forming an integral part of the Ottoman dominions, the mining industry of Greece offers at present but a limited field for research. Yet by social improvements and a more economic administration the industry can take a rank which, though not important among nations, will lessen the amount of dependence upon other countries for mineral produce.

The following is a summary of the metallic mines in Greece proper:—Gold has been found in the island of Syros; at St. Sostes, in the island of Siphnos; at Naxos, in the commune of Tragea; near Agapi, in the isle of Tinos; the rivulets of the isle of Cyprus, which flow into the sea between the capes Trapani and St. Epiphanus, roll pellets of gold.

Traces of silver have been found at Siphnos and Zea, and of mercury in the ancient mines of Laurium, but they are not worked. Zea contains argentiferous galena; some specimens have been submitted to analysis by M Savage, engineer of mines, and the results show that the ore, without being of the richest character, contains enough lead and silver to render the extraction profitable. He found that 100 kilos. (2205 lbs.) of lead from Zea gave an ingot of silver worth 12, from which must be deducted that eots of cupellation. &c. According to the report of M. Laconte, who travelled to Zea in 1846, the working of these mines was attended with no difficulty, and their proximity to the sea gave them favourable advantages as to transport. Argentiferous galena is also found in Seriphos, mar Montoula; in Tinos, near Pyrgos, and in Laurium, also it Chalcidica, and near Oxomeria, in Addros; in the Lauraca district, and near Mount Olympus; also at Zagora, near Salonica, in Thessaly. In several places throughout Greece there exists quantities of ancient plumbo-a

Phouviavounion; at Olympia, near Andricena; in the Negroport.

Iron is found in abundance in the Peloponnessus, the Hellada, and the island; according to M. Albert Gautry, author of the article "Greece" in the Annales du Commerce Extèrieur (number for May, 1857), iron is particularly found in the following places:—Mistra, near Sparta; Dolicots; Vervena, near Haios-Petros; Gythium, in Laconia; near Lake Copais; Ports Therico and Megalo-Peuki, in the Laurium; Cape Chili, in Megropont; Chalcis, Counvi, Carysto, Zea, Kythnos, Seriphos, Siphnos, Spros, and Andros.

C. H. D.

# MR. PAXTON, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINES.

Sm,—As most mining men in the City know that Mr. Paxton is the "indubitable authority" and instigator of the circulars so repeatedly issued in the name of Mr. O'Farrell, to the shareholders of the Yudanamu-"indubitable authority" and instigator of the circulars so repeatedly isseed in the name of Mr. O'Farrell, to the shareholders of the Yudanamutana Company, solely, of course, from pure and disinterested motives, and with the deepest sympathy for them, it is hoped that the same good feeling, so touchingly tendered to the poor Yudas, will induce the speedy promulgation of a special letter, to announce to these unfortunates the fact that the price of copper has advance 10!. per ton, which advance is sufficient of itself to pay for the cartage, frieght, and expenses of ore transmitted from such mines as the Burra Burra, Moonta, Worthing, Yudanamutana, and Risman. As Mr. Paxton exhibits such liberality towards one mine, perhaps he will estud his good offices to others, sepecially to such as the Great Northern, which he said. The shareholders would be pleased, indeed, to learn that the rise in the price of caper protoned no change in their interest; but, as no copper has yet been realised from any of the mines belongs to this notable project, his silence, no doubt, is in kind considered on the special much of the feelings which now exists on the Stock and Mining Enchauses, as to the discreditable motives which induce them, would be removed, but price, and their estatements, declared to be facts, treated consequently as fabrications. Mr. Paxton's statements seem to be put forth with a view of making the public benieve that such Australian mining cannot pay, and wish it, therefore, to be inferred Binane cannot be profitably worked. If this is Mr. Paxton's conviction with respect position these orly-producing mines, surely it places that gentleman in the very humilitating of the the Great Northern Company mines without ore, or any of but the surface of the mines which are without ore, and restore to the shareholders their gold without his contracted with court and knount that Mr. Paxton escondition that beach the mines which have without ore, and restore to the shareholders their gold without miles and contracted with c

# MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Siz,—Athoroughly practical and business-like report upon the mineral resources of Colorado has been made by an excellent authority, Bishop Kingsley, M.E., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he states that gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal exist in great abundance. Petroleum has also been discovered. The coal mines especially astonished his Grace, as he was apprehensive that they "were largely bogus." White less than 20 miles of Denver, however, he found coals 18 ft. thick, and of an excitent quality. The Bishop goes on to say—"I went into a coal mine on Bowider in immediate proximity there is the richest kind of from ore and time in abundance. This I witessaed with my own eyes, and therefore can speak advisedly." The coal and means, "when we consider that the notice of feelinging grants; "and, as the Bishop mans, "when we consider that the notice of feelinging tron for a fine quality." manula, "been econsider that the price can speak advisedly." The coal and manula, when we consider that the price of freighting granite;" and, as the Bishop much, and the Bishop consider that the price of freighting from for all the region varies of place here right where it would be wanted." Apart from the Bishop's statement, Afrana. I round begin in Grass Valley (the pince from which the letter is colorado or his is the best and most profitable mining district in the Stata. The Washop's making account, though they considered of an organization of the state of the state

# MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Six,—Having received the following from a reliable source, I thought some of your readers who may be shareholders in the recent mining companies formed here, to carry on operations in the State of Nevada, would be interested in its perusal.—London, Oct. 31.

H. Way equity state in the property you refer to. In the meantime, I would not advise you to invest any more in that company, so it reading over the prospectus I find security, or a wife in inseprecentation of facts. The mines named as yielding such large believes there are few better equals that the company had been a state of knowledge of the geography of the believes there are few better equals the state of knowledge of the geography of the believes there are few better equals that the company had not proposed to the state of knowledge of the mines as the country than myself, having resided there for two years, which is about as long and stars a store, and I am pleased to say have been very successful in business. I make the proposed of the state of knowledge of the state of knowledge of the proposed of the Reese as the country has been inabled. We went there on the first discovery of the mines will give you my opinion of our mines. We have the richest sliver mines in the world,

and they cover the largest extent of country, extending 100 miles north of Austin, and 150 miles south; there are some mines that the rock will pay \$4000 to \$5000 to the too, but the average of the yield is about \$250 to \$300 per ten. This you will understand is encormonally rich. The Gould and Carry claims only averages \$50 per ton, yet that has yielded millions of dollars, and the shares were as high as \$6000 a foot. Austin is attende about midway between San Francisco and Salt Lake, just about the centre of the new State of Newada, and is a town of about two thousand persons; this is considered pretty well for a town of about two and a-haif years old. I believe that Austin is going to be a great city; the large number of rich mines in the neighbourhood is sure to make it so. All we want is capital to develope the mines. Yet, while there are hundreds of good mines there are many worthless ones. My partner will be in London this winter; we have large interests in mines, for the working of which we want capital, and he will either soil mines or form companies there to work thom; he will be well prepared with maps and plans of the country, and descriptions of the mines, also rock taken from them. We mean togo into the thing right. He will bring the aliver bars, showing the returns made at the mills, and he will probably stay in England all the winter. I advise you to be careful as to investing in mines, as you are just as likely to buy into a worthless company as a genuine one. I will enquire about the one you refer to; it may be a very good company. At this distance I can judge only by what the prospectus says; one thing, all they say is perfectly tree as to the richness of the country, only that does not prove their property is as valuable as represented.

#### MINING IN IRELAND-WANT OF INFORMATION.

MINING IN IRELAND—WANT OF INFORMATION.

Sir,—Your correspondent who complains of the lack of information respecting the management of the lead mines in Monaghan, naming Coolartra, Tassan, and others, is by no means a solitary example, as you may judge by the enclosed extract from the Irish Times of Thursday, which I beg you, on public grounds, to re-publish. This, if anything will, may have a tendency to promote public good.

Whilst proprietors of such properties as the Irish Mining Company conceal their information from the public, jealousy and distrust cannot fail to be engendered, mining in Irishand discouraged, and the properties depreciated. Were full particulars of Ireland's dividend and progressive mines published, as they should be, very different would be the feeling of capitalists towards such undertakings; the shares would be less liable to undue influences, whose originators only play upon the ignorance and fears of the proprietors for their own personal gail. Why are not the statistics of the Berchaven, the Knockmahon, and other rich Irish mines published? They would bear comparison, as will Cashel, Coolarta, &c., shortly.

"Sir,—The Mining Company of Ireland has occupied a good deal of public attention lately. There is no concessing the fact that the shareholders are dissantised with the directors in not giving more frequent information as to the condition of the mines. Whist having every condence in the directors, I certainly do think they ought to give more information than they do to their proprietors and the public. I believe as to the condition of the mines I am correct in asying that the directors have a most favourable report from an English mining engineer of high eminence, whom I am told they lately consulted. I received a letter on Oct. 20 from a gentleman in Dungarvan, in which the following passages occur:— The Knockmahon Mine is now turning out well. He forther writes—A new lode has been discovered. He adds—The present dividend will be paid for two years." It must be also remomente th

private dwellings and public edifices is held to have an effect in increasing the refine-ment and taste as well as the wealth of the country, the extension of this useful branch of manufacture may be regarded with astisfaction, not only in the interests of a company whose management has been cheracterised by energy and enterprise, but also in the in-terests of the public, and of Cornwall especially.

# Meetings of Public Companies.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY. A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. Stock, M.P., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the question of the title and conveyance of the property to the company remained in exactly the same position as when last explained. The board are taking most careful but decided measures to bring the matter to an issue, which they trust will be favourable to the company. As regards the means of communication between the mines and the coast, the directors considered that as several miles of the railway were in an advanced state, and of the remainder some progress had been made, while the whole of the plant and material for the distance was ordered and on the ground, they had no alternative but to continue the completion of the railway to Palma Sola, or thereabouts. Mr. Downes, the resident engineer, has just arrived in this country, and the board has fully discussed with him the present position of the company's finances, and have decided on carrying out the following scheme—that is to say, to make the railway from Tucana (the shipping port) to Palma Sola or Tablera, about 28 miles, or half-way to the mines, and to repair the present mule road for the remainder of the distance; this Mr. Downes feel condient he can complete by February or March next. Mr. Downe's report fully condrms the statements hitherto made as to the value of the property.

The Chaleman said that the present board of directors had been in office but a little more than the present board of directors had been in office but a little more than the present board of directors had been in office but a little

Silver-Prote communication of the health of information of the health of i

ey had a right to expect the railway would be finished to Palma Sola by February or arch, when they were told there would be a traffic apart from the conveyance of the , when they were told there would be a traffic apart from the conveyance of the transmission of cocoa and coffee—a traffic that would be useful to the come a pseuniary way, and would at the same time give them a safes in the country, and the question with respect to Mr. Pittar, it was purely one of law—if he made is, which the company did not acknowledge, because they considered they had not settle, except, if they had justice done them, to receive a large sum of money im, they, the directors, would be quite prepared to meet him, motion adopting the report was then put and carried unanimously. The retiring res and auditors were re-elected. A resolution was passed that the 2000 shares, ving from 15,001 to 17,000, allotted to Mr. John Wilson and his nominees, and were not to be transferred until after the completion of the transway, shall and scome transferable upon the day after which the last call has been made upon the theres.

may become transferable upon the day after which the inst call has been made upon the other shares.

The Chairman said that, as all the capital would, of course, be called up, the only effect could be that the whole of the shares would rank the same in all respects.

A resolution was also passed, instructing the board to take the case of the late Dr. Brown into consideration, and to make such compensation to his wife and family as they might deem desirable. It was also resolved that the directors be authorised to accept the services of Col. Strange, and to remanerate him with a sum of not less than 1500\*\*, in addition to the expenses of the journey.

Mr. Downes (the resident engineer), in reply to questions, stated that, supposing the necessary capital were supplied, he saw nothing to prevent the line being completed to Paima Bola by February or March, and the road from thence to the mines had been settled and drained. He had visited the mines three times, and was able to testify to the fact that the Yellow Ore lode was 67 feet wide and about 18 feet high, and was or rich in quality that, as soon as the proper means of communication were secured, large profits must be made. Then there was the Ruby lode, which produced ore of from 24 to 25 per cent.; it was a lode 25 feet wide and 6 feet high. The great advantage was that those lodes could be worked by means of isvels, and without the aid of machinery. There was another lode, which he did not see. He further mentioned that gold had been found.

Mr. F. S. Henning asked if the shareholders could reasonably look forward to the realisation of a profit from the timber?—Mr. Downes: Most undeniably—immense profit ought to be realised from that source alone. They were using for the bridges and sepers rosewood and mahogany; in fact, for the last bridge—15 feet span—the plies were composed entirely of the best of rosewood. The mahogany irees were 4 feet diameter and 30 ft. high. As to the great value of the property there could be no question.

A wete of thanks to the Cha

#### BRYNTAIL LEAD MINING COMPANY.

BRYNTAIL LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. LATIMER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, stating that the company's solicitor was of opinion that the resolution in favour of the abandonment of the mine, passed on Sept. 21, and subsequently confirmed, was illegal, in consequence of a special general meeting not having been held for that purpose. A letter from Capt. Roach, the resident agent, was size read, advising the adventurers that they would not be consulting their own interests if they persisted in their determination to give up the concern.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Nieuclson (the secretacy) stated that the solicitor referred to was Mr. Stackpoole, and that his engagements prevented from attending the meeting.—A discussion ensued as to the terms on which the dissentient minority would be permitted to relinquish their shares, in the sevent of the decision of the meeting being declared in favour of a further prosecution of the adventure; and it appeared that the holders of about 300 of the 1832 shares would throw up their interest.

It was then moved by Mr. Whitz, and seconded by Mr. Curling, that the mine be forthwith abandoned; upon which an amendment was proposed by the Carlinana, and seconded by Mr. Crotte, "That the recent operations on the main Bryntail lode be continued—the sinking of the ventilating wines, and the drivage eastward of the 20 and 30 fm. levels 40 fms. in advance of their present ends, in accordance with Captain Secondre's advise;" and upon the amendment belog put, it was negatived by a small majority, and the original motion declared to be carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Whitz, seconded by Mr. Edmonds, and carried unanimously—"That the committee be empowered to offer for sale by public auction, at the earliest possible period, the mine and materials, and that they are hereby authorised to carry out this resolution."—The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairm

#### EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the fices, Gracechurch-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. J. Humby in the chair.

Mr. J. Green (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and appropriate the following reports. d submitted the following reports:-

and submitted the following reports:—

Your directors in presenting their report to the shareholders at their second ordinary general meeting, cannot but admit that, to some extent, they have experienced a disappointment at the length of time and outlay that has been incurred in the erection of the water-wheel, yet they feel now that this necessary work has been accomplished they can congratulate the shareholders upon having all the nucleus for a rapid and comparatively inexpensive development of the mine, the wheel being of a large size—55 feel in diameter. There is a very plentiful supply of water, including not only the Great North Laxey streams, but also several tributaries, together with the water pumped from Nor h Laxey Mins. Your directors have much pleasure in referring the shareholders to the elaborate and detailed report of the company's agents, and in remarking thereon they request special attention to the strong remarks the sgents made in reference to No. 2 lode, which at so shallow a depth is 7 ft. wide, and producing fine rocks of ore, specimens of which have been forwarded to the secretary, and can be seen at the offices of the company.

In a letter from Capitain Rowe, subsequently to the agents' report, the following para-

re, specimens of which have been forwarded to the secretary, and can be seen at the es of the company, as letter from Captain Rowe, subsequently to the agents' report, the following parable occurs:—"I again repeat that I feel morally certain the large lode we have in eagine-shaft, and from which the specimens now presented to the meeting were an, cannot fail to constitute East Laxy a great and productive mine in depth; and, il probability, that dopth may not be far to reach, the present indications are so real strong that I intend to sink 10 fathoms (the shaft is already down 3 fathoms), and drive out a level, under the expectations that we shall meet with paying ground at depth; and this, to some extent, will be ascertained for our March meeting, which over dissented to the contract of the contract of

hope to attend."

Your directors, in conclusion, beg emphatically to express to the shareholders their Your directors, in conclusion, beg emphatically to express to the shareholders their slids that the company is in possession of a mine containing all the elements of future scess, a belief (sliy borne out by the report of the agents, and the highly mineralised laracter of the icology, which, considered in connection with the proximity of the mine the Great Laxey Mines, the lodes of which bear so strong a resemblance to those of stat Laxey, at the same depth in which your mine is situated, which comprises the ell-known granite range, the directors feel justified in so strongly expressing their beginning with regard to the future of the mine. Your directors reget that in consequence a domestic affliction Capt. W. H. Rowe was prevented from attending the meeting, Cat. 27.—Having received a significant of your intended canners! meeting on the list test.

opinion with regard to the fature of the mine. Your directors regret that in consequence of a domestic affliction Capt. W. H. Kowe was prevented from attending the meeting. Oct. 37.—Having received a circular of your intended general meeting on the Sist inst., we beg to hand the following report:—Since the meeting in March last, our chief work has been the erection of the wheel, and necessary work connected with it. You are aware that to command effectively all the lodes the altuation of the wheel and machinery was a very important matter; we believe that this has been judiciously arranged, but it has unavoidably involved a proportionate amount of work, time, and outlay. The wheel has now been finished, and the water turned on it some weeks ago, but the long line of rods and other necessary attachments have occupied a great deal more time than line of rods and other necessary attachments have occupied a great deal more time than was reckned on. Excepting the regular sinking of the outline-shaft from surface to the addit and below, most of the underground operations have been suspended for some sometimes of the reason that in order to have the wheel and pumps at work before the winter had set in a certain number of workmen were indispensable to quarry stone and assist the mechanics, and the great scarcity of isbourers compelled us to avail ourselves of the men engaged at the least urgent points to accomplish our object. It will now be satisfactory to you to know that this irregular, but unavoidable, state of things (crising from the want of workmen) is at an end. The adit level drivings have been resumed, an expensive staff of mechanics and masons dispensed with, and by the day of your meeting the wheel and connections will allo elevel rivings have been resumed, an expensive staff of mechanics and masons dispensed with, and by the day of your meeting the wheel and connections will allo elevel riving as a second of the fresh of the completed, and the important work of developing the mine in depth will be proceede

to the ultimate success of East Laxey.—R. Rowz, W. H. Rowz.

The Charkman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said that probably the best evisione he could produce as to the future commercial value of their property was the seautiful specimens of ore upon the table, which could not fall to be regarded as at least a most encouraging feature. Time, capital, and energetic development working condispensable to bring even the most valuable property into remnnerative working condition, and, therefore, during that initiatory but necessary process all they, as the custoffians of the shareholders capital, could do was to see that every detail was being sarried out with economy and efficiency. Now, up to the present time but a comparatively small proportion of the capital expended had been employed in the development of the microproperty and in the carrying of the mine, but rather in the erection of the necessary machinery, and in the carrying tively small proportion of the capital expended had been employed in the development of the units, but rather in the creetion of the necessary machinery, and in the carrying out such other works as were required. During the last eight months the total expenditure had amounted to 1601, the greater proportion of which was incurred in connection with the water-wheel. He might just mention that their machinery would not incur, as in some cases, a continual outlay of some 3001, or 4001, per anoum by the consumption of coats, for their motive-power being water cost them nothing. As far as their actual mining operations were concerned, he was glad to be in a position to state that although the shaft had been sunk but 3 fms. under the add; there seemed no question that they were just on the point of striking upon a course of ore. Apart from their property being most favourably situated, in a geological point of view, the fact of such prospects and indications existing at such a shallow depth from the surface, mostderstainly fully justified their shares advancing so largely in their market value to a premium of at least 50 per cent. If such a discovery had been made in Corawall, the prospects were not in any one respect equal to those at East Laxey, was 25,0001. Beating his opinion upon the fact that the productive mines of the island—the Foxdaile and Great Laxey—were situated near the granite formation, which was a situation precisely analogous to that occupied by East Laxey, and further that the indications at East Laxey were in every way similar to those presented at Great Laxey, when at the same depth, he certainly fully agreed with Capt. Rowe when he stated that they had every ground for assuming that, when opened out to the same extent, East Laxey would prove equally as productive as its rich neighbours. (Hear, hear.) Having stated that he should be giad to answer any questions that shareholders might put, he moved that the report of the directors be received and edopted.

Mr. Stalland fully agreed with the Chairm

that amount of attention upon the mine which the shareholders had a right ite expect.—The Chainkaw said that, although this matter had been brought forward by a shareholder, yet he was bound to admit that the directors were of opinion a delay had taken place in the erection of the wheel, which was a coree of ideatistation to the directors as much as it was to the shareholders.

Mr. MATTREW GREENS reminded the shareholders that during the time the wheel had been erecting a great deal of exploratory work had been carried out at the mine; but if they were dissatisfied with the progress that had been made he would suggest that an intimation to that effect be communicated to Capt. Rowe.

A SMAREHOLDER said they had the fact before them that greater progress had been made at Smarfell with the erection of its machiners, and that although there had not yet been produced a stone of ore, and the sett was admittedly inferior in quality to East Lazey, the unrarket value of the mine was 25,0001, while that of East Laxey was not 12,0001. Mr. Cwrwer fully believed that Capt. Rowe had done all he possibly could, considering his numerous engagements. It was to be remembered, too, that some time had been occupied in the selection of the most advantageous position for the wheel, and the position had been so chosen as to command at least the whole of the most my portant lodes. Mr. T. Thourson, in seconding the proposition for the adoption of the reports, stated that the question which had been mooted with reference to Capt. Rowe was one with which the directors sione could deal. As regards the delay that had taken place, no one could possibly be more annoyed about it than himself.

The reports were then reselved and adopted annimously.

The Charreman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks passed to the directors, stated that as an accommand as the shareholders astrusted them with the coulduct of the commany's affinity and the properties of the commany's affinity and the position for the commany and the state of the directors.

The reports were then reserved and adopted manimously.

The Chainman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks passed to the directors, stated that, as long as the shareholders entrusted them with the conduct of the company's affairs, so long would they continue to do their utmost to promote the best interests of the enterprise. He held a large interest, and intended to hold it, believing that the mine would soon be in such a position as to induce the whole of the shareholders to congratulate themselves upon being interested in it. (Hear, hear.)

The usual courtesy to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS MINING CO.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Broad-treet-buildings, on Wednesday,—Mr. Fielding in the chair.

Mr. W. Ward (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting,
and submitted the following report:—

Mr. W. WARD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the following report:—

Oct. 31.—In laying my report of this mine before you, I beg to say that we shall sample on Thursday next over 100 tons of ore, being about 65 tons of crop ore, and 35 tons of seconds. The prespects of the mine for the future depend, in a great measure, on the price of lead. The ore raised from this lode has always been of a much lower quality than the ores now produced from all the other lead lodes in the district, on account of its not containing so much silver. But there was a time when each of the mines in the locality did not obtain a better price for their ores than we now get, according to the price of pig lead; and an opinion has generally prevailed that as the local in this mine retains its size in going down, and in most instances, its character, by sinking deeper it would also improve for silver, as other lodes have done. The ground in going down in bottom of the 180, at Wheal Wrey, is more favourable for exploring than it has before been since they left the 65 fon. level; and the ground in the 116 faul level end north, at Ludcott, going towards Wheal Wrey, can be driven for 40s, per fm. This channel of ground is dipping south fast, and is as good a channel of ground for lead as ever was in the mine. In my former reports I have stated that there was a good paying lode left going down in bottom of the 116 for 40 fms. in length; and that although the lode at the shaft under the 116 and in the 127, for the 7 fms. opened on it, was poor, there was every reason to believe the lode would soon improve by driving the 127 fm. level ends must abouth of shaft, for several fathoms in length, the ground at a point 17 fms. north and south of shaft, for several fathoms in length, the ground would work if we had it in the back for less than 51, per ton. Thus the prospects of driving the 127 fm. level ends must also back for less than 51, per ton. Thus the prospects of driving the 127 fm. level ends must also appea

o.—PETER EDDY.

The CHAIRMAM said that the object of the present meeting was stated in the notice ast read—to confirm or rescind the resolution passed at the general meeting, held on lot, 4, which was as follows:—"That all operations at these mines be suspended as onn as the committee may think expedient, and that they be authorised to dispose of the class, machinery, &c., in such manner as may be most advantageous to the company."
Lithough it appeared that the mines had since the last meeting improved at different oints, yet, as far as he was concerned, he could see no reason to advise a course other ban that recommended when he last addressed them.

The Scoretary waid he much regretted the incountable course adopted by Mr. Kests.

points, yet, as far as he was concerned, he could see no reason to advise a course other than that recommended when he last addressed them. The SECRITAIN said he much regretted the inequitable course adopted by Mr. Keats, who had served some members of the committee with copies of writs, although each of those so served had paid the whole of the calls.

Mr. Fireddy wished to know if any of the "ifs" and "buts" referred to in the report of Capt. Eddy would be tested during the operations necessary for the closing of the mine ?——The Chaiman thought not, as reference was made to the bottom part of the mine. —The SECRITAIN, replying to a question, stated that the shareholders were now being called upon to liquidate liabilities incurred some two or three years since, when dividends were being paid.

Mr. Kino wished to know the exact state of the accounts at the time the present secretary accepted office?—The SECRITAIN read that the balance of liabilities over assets amounted to 4161. a large proportion of which should have been paid years previously. From February to August the costs had amounted to 9001, against returns which had callsed 6001, equal to a loss of 3001, by rm month, but since then the loss had been reduced to 2001, per month. In the present returns were about 100 tons per month, the average value of which was about 141 10s, par ton.

A SHAREHOLDER said the fact was that since Mr. Ward had been appointed secretary he had had to deal with three months' returns, but with six months' cost.

Mr. Kino wished to know the earliest date of the outstanding merchants' bills prior to Mr. Ward having accepted the office of secretary?—Mr. Ward having accepted the office of secretary?—Mr. Ward. Some were dated as long back as 1861.

Mr. Kirko wished to know the earliest date of the outstanding merchants bills prior to Mr. Ward having accepted the office of secretary P—Mr. Wan: Some were dated as long back as 1861.

Mr. Sucopan saked what amount the present company gave for the Wheal Wrey portion of the sett?—Mr. Wanp said \$400l. was paid for Wheal Wrey, for which he believed a great deal more could now be realised, for when it was purchased it was not nearly sortich as at the present time—indeed, during the last few months the position of Wheal Wrey had very considerably improved, while the prospects of Ludcott were not so favourable. The fact was that ever since the bunch of sliver ore was cut out that (the Ludcott) portion of the sett had been by far the poorer of the two.

A SHABERIOLDER enquired the quantity of ore at the surface ready to be sold?—The SCORITARN apposed there were about 100 tons, which he boped would about meet the two months' costs incurred since the date at which the accounts were made up.

The Chainkan then proposed that the resolution passed at the meeting held on October 4 be confirmed.—Mr. Sudden seconded the proposition. He deeply regretted that the shareholders felt they were but acting justly to themselves to adopt the course now proposed, but he did nob believe the present unfortunate emergency had arisen so much from the absolute poverty of the preperty as from most injudicious management, or, rather, from egregious mismanagement; for at times all mines were poor, and had those who hitherto were entrusted with the financial control of the company only performed their duties honesity, the present commenced spainst certain members of the committee, its was but fair to protect them, and to indemnify them against any expenses to which they might be put in defending the actions which had been brought against them.

penses to which they might be part against them.

The resolution confirming the suspension of operations was put and carried unanimously. Upon the proposition of Mr. Scones, seconded by Mr. King, it was agreed that the company should undertake to defray any expenses incurred by the secretary or sommittee in defending the action taken by any creditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY .- In reference to the assertion in ou CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In reference to the assertion in our Stock Exchange report, published in last week's Journal, that "the yield of copper had fallen off considerably, and that the reports from the mines were less favourable," we have ascertained that there are no grounds whatever for such a statement. One mine only has yielded less ore than usual; this decline has been expected for some time past, and ample provision was made months since to prevent disappointment arising from the stoppage of supplies therefrom—the fact is, indeed, that the monthly yield from Spectakel continued high longer than was anticipated by the company. So far from the company's securities was made months since to prevent disappointment arising from the stoppage of supplies therefrom—the fact is, indeed, that the monthly yield from Spectakel continued high longer than was anticipated by the company. So far from the company's securities being depressed in the market, they have positively improved, even in the face of the operations of those who have sold "bears." The latest advices from Capt. Clemes are to Sept. 12, and in them he writes that in the north-east corner of the main pit in Ookiep Mine the quantity of ore per cubic fishom has materially improved, and that stoping in the north-east branch level had produced favourably, averaging 10 tons per cubic fathom of rich class ores. The total month's extraction from this mine was 300 tons. From Spectakel the yield for the month has been only 50 tons, and no prospect appears of any improvement being likely to take place in this mine. At Neababeep the trial evels continue to show the same favourable indications of ore as hitherto. The long continuance of drought is impeding the carriage of the ore down to the coast, but on this any beat of the production of the coast, but on this any beat countries of the capt. Clemes writes:—"It is deeply to be immented that the season should be so very backward, as there never was before such a generally increased determination with the richer sa this year, many of whom have doubled their number of wagons, and some even more."

THE FRONTING AND BOLIVIA (South American) GOLD MINING COM-THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (South American) GOLD MINING COM-PANY.—The directors received by the last West India mail advices from the mines up to Sept. 7, and a remittance of gold amounting to 354 ozs. Capt. Goyen (the manager) states that everything is progressing satisfac-torily, and that he will be in a position in two or three months from that date to send home monthly from the Boilvia Mines between 60 bls. and 70 bls. of gold. Upon another lode, which is stated to have been proved to be equally as productive as that upon which operations are at present being conducted, there are being erected 12 heads of stamps, the returns from which are not included in the above computed monthly pro-duce, as that will be realised from the 24 heads of stamps working upon the Bolivia lode proper. At the Frontino Mines there was nothing new to report.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINIMA

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MIN
There has been a large amount of business transacted in the Mining S . 12 this week, arising from the improved state of the Metal Market, and the advanced the Metal Market, and the advanced the Metal Market, and the advanced to the Metal Market, and the advanced to the Metal Market, and the advanced to the forther improvement of that is transactions, and the general tendency for all shares appears to be upward. An enquiry for Devon Great, Consocia has taken place, and some shares of fair market prices. — CLIFFORDS have advanced, and continue firm. — WER CRIT are freely engited after at improved rates, end show a tendency to greatly sold fair market prices. — CLIFFORDS have advanced, and continue firm. — WER CRIT are freely engited after at improved rates, and show a tendency to greatly sold littly of further improving. — CRIFFERTOR have have had a great rise, with every bility of further improving. — CRIFFERTOR have have had a fear fleet request, and likely to in — WHEAL BASSETS have been dealt in at minimum figures. — BULLER and East of the week, but no important rise to be noticed.— CONDURANCE consumence continue heavy at present quotations. — TRUENGOYTE ARE SOMETY freely dealt in. — STRAT FARKE are enquired, for at buyers' prices. — CLEET CARE MONTH IN THE METAL STRATE FARKE ARE ARE SETS HAVE BOND FOR THE MONTH OF THE METAL STRATE FARKE ARE SETS HAVE BOND FOR THE MONTH OF THE METAL STRATE FARKE STRATE ARE SETS HAVE BOND FOR THE METAL STRATE FARKE STRATE ARE STRATED FOR THE STRATE FARKE STRATE ARE STRATED FOR THE STRATE FARKE ARE STRATED FOR THE STRATE FARKE STRATED

COLVADDENS ATO more than ordinarily dull.—EAST CARADONS a lous have been reported at lower rates.—MARE VALLEYS are quotations.—WEST CARADONS have been done at fair market; been actively enquired for, at advanced figures.—TRELAWNYS s —DRAKE WALLS shares have been in good request at mind DOWNS are sought for at buyers' prices.—PRINCE OF WALES and lands, the former at nominal figures.—LADY BERTHIAS are quilled.—CREBORS have been in request at buyers' figures.—EAST lice linarily outer. 

dinarily quiet.

EAST CARADON—The 80 and 90 fm, level ends east, on the caunter, are not quies good as last week, but all other places continue without any alteration.—Warr Sambon: The prospects here continue to hold out every probability of realising all the has been so long anticipated. There is an improvement in the 162 fm, level west in the portion of the lode cut into at No. 5 cross-cut, which is yielding rich stones of coper or; and the lode in the stopes is worth from 18; to 201, per fm, whilst other gless are looking more promising. It is estimated that upwards of 10001, worth deopstree will be sold in about two months from the present time; the pile is increasing, sai the ore is of a very rich quality.

OKEL TOR.—The prospects here continue of the most gratifying character; the sum lode, recently intersected in the 50, is a large and splendid looking lode, and the portion of the continue of this lode there is no doubt, on fair time being allowed for development, will prove more than ordinarily productive. The other places continues to produce usual quantities of ore, and arrangements are making for more fully laying open one lodes at different points. The coming sampling will be above 300 ton, 110 of what will be crop ore.

issual quantities of ore, and arrangements are making for more fully laying one offerent points. The coming sampling will be above 300 time, 110 of which will be crop ore.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES.—The surface operations are going on rapidly and most suffactority, the unusually large and powerful water-wheel, with the requisits appliance, being nearly completed. The enlargement of the least for the increased body of water is also being pushed on with apirit, so that in a few weeks it may be expected that mine will be getting in fork, and large returns be fairly looked for.

Lady Bernha.—The 41 cross-cut south has been extended about 10 fms., and late, sected a lode averaging from 16 to 20 fm. wide, and, although not admited by sons, a considered by other practical men to be the main part of the lode, and from its gaset appearance there is every reason to believe that it will open out wall as it gos beyend the influence of the cross-course, being one of the most promising lodes that can be see. The new lode in the 30 cast is improving, and now worth over 6 tons per fm., and at the killas is wearing out fast, it is firmly believed that it will become much mer valuable by the end of the weeks. A rise has been put up 6 fms. in the back, where a spis did course of ore is expected to be taken down as soon as the necessary arrangements as completed. The cross-cut west of the great cross-out, in this level, is extended such about 10 fms. in ground nighty congenial for mineral, and the water percoising free; leaving no doubt of a good lode being intersected here, consequently the future propent are of a most encouraging character.

MAUDLIN.—The lode in the 80 cross-cut, near the north wall, has been opened as few feet sent and week, where it carries good branches of copper ore, but is expected to become more valuable as the end approaches the ore ground gone down from the lived above. Other places continue to look very promising; and the 20 west, in the water mine, is expected to become productive of good ore on getting under

general genera

Athoms further west.

MEAL UNION has for some time past been looking very cheerless, but there are me encouraging prospects presented. A very promising lode has been intersected by the storces-cut, yielding from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom, and promises to open cut well. The are several other very important points to come off shortly, which will, in all probability, present a more favourable change as to the future prospects.

NORTH BASSER, upon the whole, is looking much better; the main lode has improved for tim. A good run of tin ground has been gone through in the 122, west of Gracel, and the 112 is improving, leaving fair work for tin. The 42 fathom levels are yielding 2 ton of ore per fathom respectively, and opening good tribute ground, whits other places at looking well for improvement.

PEDNA-NDEA is represented to have improved in the new shaft, where the idd is

looking well for improvement.

PEDN-AX-DRAE is represented to have improved in the new shaft, where the lots is stated to be worth from 20.1 to 25t. per fathom, and opening out some rich fin ground, which can be taken away at a small cost. There are several other places which have improved, and the different cross-cuts now driving to develope the north lots are passing through some highly mineralized ground, which promises well for cutting a good any productive looking to the productive looking a good and couragingly since the recent change in the management of the mine. The 50 call is looking better. The 70 call cast is still worth 15t, per fathom, and the stopes 11t, and fathom. The wince sinking below the 70 has also improved in value, whilst the 50 call is coming into a good orey lode, producing saving work.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLLS:—As the state of the metal mark much better, the public will hear with no surprise that the demand for mining becoming greater. During the week scarcely any shares have suffered deline many have actually advanced, and others have a decided upward tendency wiskat Vons, the merits of which I have so often advanced, hortly, I hope to give some further parciated, have been very advance. Boortly, I hope to give some further parciated as respecting that property, which will, I think, be both interesting and instructive to those out its progress. The other property to which I have diligently called attention. Sourm Callington, and I sm happy to say that my remarks have been again the separation of the second of the se From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:-As the state of the metal markets is so

From Mr. Edward Cooks:—There has been a good deal of business doing all through the week. In addition to the very greatly improved state of the Minister Several mines have improved also, which has contributed materially to simulate speculation. West Chrystron shares have advanced about 5t. to 71.10s, while the adjoining mine, Chrystron Mooks, have advanced about 5t. to 71.10s, while the adjoining mine, Chrystron Mooks, have advanced about 2t. 10s. This mine is not attracting more than ordinary attention, owing to the proximity to West Christian the several interesting points to come off. The principal one, I consider, to be the terrection of two lodes, which will form a junction 10 fms. deponder, to be the terrection of two lodes, which will form a junction 10 fms. deponder, to be the terrection of two lodes are expected to be interested about 4dsly, as the ground is easy for driving. If another such mine as west Chryston daily, as the ground is easy for driving. If another such mine as west Chryston opened up here, and of which there are great indications, my friends will not, I aman, forget to recognise how constantly I have kept the mine before their notice. Upon the same principle, I would urge upon them not to neglect the mine amost adjoining but west Chrystron and Chrystron Moor.—Noxiu Chrystron. Sconer or later a great may will be opened up there. The indications are such, according to the testimany of early practical man who knows the property, that it can scarcely fail to become a productive will be opened up there. The indications are such, according to the testimany of early practical man who knows the property, that it can scarcely fail to become a productive will be opened up there. The indications are such, according to the testimany of early practical man who knows the property, that it can accarcely fail to become a productive will be opened up there of the continue of the such as a scarce of the such From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a good deal of business the west of this magnificent mineral property, and surrounded by tank corrawal has produced, is Where Chityroon, which is being worked under the indicate in the produced, is where Chityroon, which is being worked under the indicate indicate the indicate indicate the indicate indicate indicate the indicate and indicate the indicate and indicate the indicate and indicate the indicate indicate the indicate i

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Anyone in little inc un-

Nov. 4, 1865.

The public, however, are buying the shares, and have been inserted that been expelled by parties unable to pay the 20s. per share, and have been inserted to sell their alloinments. The public, however, are buying the shares freely, and food to sell their alloinments. The public, however, are buying the shares freely, and food to sell their alloinments. It is greated to see that the sell to so while they are at a low premium, as they will not long remain so they do will be a sentitly into the sell they are the public. It is greated to say much about remittances of gold yet, although, seen like it is greated to say much about remittances of gold yet, although, seen that the nines are already in course of working, a very long time will not elapse ere that the nines are already in course of working, a very long time will not elapse are that the nines are such as the conditions may be expected. The St. John del Ray Mines yield the state of the shares in the supplier of the conditions that has been seldom witnessed. It may be asked to writing of the Chontales Mines as has been seldom witnessed. It may be asked to writing of the Chontales Mines are has been seldom witnessed. It may be asked to writing of the Chontales Mines are had been already of the self the sanety, and the company. As an earnest of his conditions of his family to the mines with a him, thereby confirming his faith in the most tangible manner possible. If we may him, thereby confirming his faith in the most tangible manner possible. If we may him, thereby confirming his faith on the most tangible manner possible. If we may him, thereby confirming his faith on the most tensor that the sense of the see of the great of the most endowed the property of the shares in Frootrus and Builtrya Mines, some of the large share-jeds by the gries of the shares in Frootrus and Builtrya Mines are of the most endowed the property will be recognised as one of more than an ordinary good investment. The results of party will be recognised as one of more th

he worth time strong selling any tin for a few months. Such mines as these are in sufficient to the particle of the particle o

	FOREIG	BN I	MINES.			
LI	EN AND QUÆNANGEN MINI	88	Estimated	produce.	September	-
	Mines.	Ore.	Po	r cent.	Copper.	
	RaipasToni	28				
	Old Mine United Mines	160	*******			
	Quenangen	13	******	5		
	***************************************	100	*******	6	. 6.90	
	Total	205			15-10	

posed of granite, a little quarts, and lead ore, worth for the latter 2\( \) (one per fathom.
—Shafts and Winzas: In Morris's shaft the lode is large and kindly, composed of quarts, carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1\( \) (ton per im. The part of the lode in San Pablo's shaft is still small, and the ground hard for sinking. Juares' winze is holed to the 65 with a horer-hole, and will be completed shortly.

LINARES.—Oct. 21: West of Engine-Shaft—South Lode: In the 110, west of 143 winze, the lode has fallen off in value since our last report. The 61, west of Crosby's shaft, is improving, and presents a very kindly and productive appearance. In the 51, west of same shaft, the lode is small, yielding a little lead, but not enough to value. Good progress is being made with the cross-cut south, in the 120 fm. evel.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 110, east of engine-shaft, is large and strong, with a good branch of lead on the north shelf, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 56, east of 144 winze, the lode is very wide, chiefly composed of calcarcous spar, carbonate of lime, and lead.—North Lode: The 35, east of Field's shaft, is improving, and is looking more kindly than it has for some time past. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south, is very hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: Warne's engine-shaft is going down in a very fine lode, worth 3 tons per fathom. The sinking of Crosby's shaft is progressing favourably.

New MILDIERG.—I. Sanders, Oct. 22: "We have reconsuled the sinking of Charter's shaft, which is now 3 inchients below the 40 lackine level. The 40 lackine revolutions are appeared to be through the Erbeitsferrange, consequently we shall drive view of cross-solid papers to be changing the Erbeitsferrange, consequently we shall drive cut towards the Demograph has not yet intersected the tode; but I am piessed to say the ground appears to be changing, by which we suppect to meet with he folds shortly, and the sand papers to be changing the product of the Erbeitsferrangen, the drivers in worth; it on often and the said t

A ANTIGORIA GOLD.—Nov. 1: The manager writes;—"We are have register with the wone, it is a good look.

FORTURA.—Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: In 'the look is a worth in the source was allowed from the solid in the 90 is large amount and a register of the source of th

stopes are. It enters the side of the bill at a height midway between the Torrent and the South Glovanni levels (30 metres between levels). The end produces a little ora, and by about 40 metres driving we come under the place where we stoped from the surface in Sept. — Ursera: The tutwork bargains have all made good progress in the month, and there is a little improvement to report in the lode in the Galeria Romana, where it now produces good stones of ore again, and looks promising. The stopes behind the end are same as last reported. Middle Calcina level westward has gone forward about 3 metres; lode still strong, and produces a little saving work. In the rise over this level towards the old works the lode is strong, and produces good stones of silver or. Lower Calcina end has advanced 3½ metres in October; the lode well marked, but without ore. In the Galeria del Poszo the end going through the old works has advanced about 10 metres, and we shall pash forward here as fast as possible, in order to drain bottoms about 60 metres (urther to the west. The end driving on course of the lode at this level has produced a little silver ore during the month, and has advanced 3 metres. In the course of the month we began to clear out the old sallery going towards the surface stopes (Galeria Battern), and also the old upper Calcina gallery; the former with a view of keeping some stope-men going there during the winter, and the latter in order to get at the old mine to examine the lode. We are working on the construction of the new dressing-floors for this mine, and shall continue to do so during the winter, and shall continue to the son during the great satisfaction. The different workings in the mines yield great quantities of ore, and several points have increased in richness lately.

### LITERARY NOTICE.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, as aftered by the Act of 1862, including Banking, Insurance, Mining, and General Companies, with the whole Law of Winding-up; with an Appendix of Statutes, General Rules, and Firms in Chancery, &c. By Charles Wordsworth, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Tenth Edition. Longman, Green, and Longman, 1865.

meith the whole Law of Winding, prive with an Appendix of Statutes, General Rules, and Forms in Chancery, Sc. By Challes Wonne, General Rules, and Forms in Chancery, Sc. By Challes Wonne, Comman, Green, and Longman, 1865.

A SIANDAD WORK, IN YA SIANDARD AUTHOR is, now-a-days, a rare-very rare—event in the annals of legal literature; and yet, when we find placed on our table for review the tenth edition of Mr. Wordsworth's "Law of Joint-Stock Companies" we most assuredly lears that such an event has again happened. It is seldom that a book reaches a tenth edition—so seldom, that to attain it the talent and learning of successful anthorship must be associated with a subject of first-rate importance; and such a subject the law of joint-stock companies undoubtedly is, for in all commercial centres throughout the length and breadth, as well of this speculative and money-making country as of her enterprising colonies—from the Stock Exchange of London to the most recent diggings of Yancon-ver's Island or British Columbia—are the principles and obligations of Joint-Stock association, and the advantages of "limited liability" earnestly and shrewdly discussed.

The first editions of this valuable work were coeval with the Acts of Parliament which during the last few years have been passed, with a view to clotte joint-stock associations with the principle of limited liability, a principle which Mr. Robert Lowe, when Vien-Freddent of the Board of Trade, had not only the herefore, to establish as a new and successful principle for the advancement of commercial enterprise. Each edition as It issued from the press clearly showed that the learned author had been diligently at work in posting in its pages the advancement of commercial interprise. Each edition were and successful principle for the advancement of commercial interprise. Each edition, now under review, presents itself to the public as a goodly octave volume, containing a stock of the commercial principle for the advancement of commercial interprise. But the state o

AUCTIONERS' Non-LIABILITY.—The question in the case of Mainprice v. Westley related to the liability of auctioneers to parties who bid the highest prices at sales by auction, announced to be "peremptory," or "without reserve." The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, an auctioneer, had put up for sale some premises at a sale by auction amounced by advertisement to be "peremptory;" that the plaintiff bid at the sale, and was the highest bidder; but that, nevertheless, the defendant refused to declare him the buyer. The fact was that there was a "reserved "price, and that, after the plaintiff bid 1852, the agent for the seller bid 1951, and thus "bought in" the property. The Court of Queen's Bench held that, as a general rule is such cases, when an agent, as auctioneer, acted for a principal who was named, the principal, and not the agent, was responsible. The present case came within the rule, and, therefore, the present action was not maintainable.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.—In the peace of the Union Deck of March

was not maintainable.

PRINOIFAL AND SURETY.—In the case of the Union Bank of Manchester (Limited) v. Beech, the defendant had given a guarantee to the bank to secure a floating balance due from one Taylor, a customer to the bank, and the guarantee
contained a proviso that no forbearance to, or composition with, the principal (the debtor)
should discharge the defendant, but that the bank might deal with the principal at their
discretion. Afterwards the debtor entered into a deed of arrangement, which the plaintiffs (the bank) executed. The dead contained an assignment for the benefit of creditors
and a release of the debtor, without any reservation of rights against sureties. It was
held by the Court of Exchequer that the deed did not discharge the defendant from his

and a release of the debtor, without any reservation of rights against sureties. It was held by the Court of Exchequer that the deed did not discharge the defendant from his liability as surety.

LIABILITY FOR THE DEBT OF ANOTHER.—When a party is called upon on a liability as surety or otherwise, to pay the debt of another, his remedy overagainst such other runs from the time of actual payment by him, and not from the time when he become merely liable to pay. In the case of Angrove v. Tippett, the plaintiff was the accommodation acceptor for the defendant of a bill of exchange, which became due in 1856. He was sued upon it, and paid the amount some time within the last six years. He thereupon sucd the defendant for the amount, and upon the defendant pleading the Statute of Limitations, it was held by the Court of Queen's Bench that the stature commenced to run against the plaintiff only from the time of payment by him, and that, therefore, he was entitled to recover.

Another Cure of Cough by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—
"8, Wilson-terrace, St. Leonard's-street, Bromley, E.: I can myself testify that they have relieved me of a most severe cough, so bad that I was unable to He down, and I shall do my best to recommend them.—WM. Nicholas." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath, throst, and lungs. Price 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 29. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Price is. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—INFLUENZA, COLDS.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in this country during the winter, nothing so speedily relieves or so certainly cures as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting, in either case, in diseastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Helloway's medicines will restore if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is partified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally; the fields are regenerated, morbido matter is expelled, and a happy revolution occurs throughout the system.

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# Mining Gorrespondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-AUR.—Nov. 1: Crofts' shaft has been and 3½ ft. during the past week, the lode in the bottom is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay, limestone, and spar, and a little lead, but not sufficient to value; I expect an improvement daily. The stope in bottom of the 70 yard level north, on Brynal node, is turning out some good stones of ore; jode 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and lead, yielding fully 1 ton per fm.
BILLINS.—F. Evans: The engine-shaft is 3 fms. 5 ft. below the 80; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and contains stones of lead ore—very promising. The 80 wast is improving for lead, worth nearly ½ ton per fm. The 70 osat is still in a hard har of ground, and without changs. In the 70 west the lode is larger, with lead coming in again, and promises to become productive in a short time. The stope behind this end will produce from 3 to 4 tons per fm. Taking the improved appearance in the engine-shaft, the 80 west, and also the 70 west, I consider the prospects for the future are very encouraging.
BOSCA WEN.—E. Glies, Oct. 28: The lode in the 30, driving east from Hallenbeagie, is worth 61, per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from Hallenbeagie, is worth 61, per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from Hallenbeagie, of a very promising character, producing slittle ore, but not to value. We have completed drawing up the materials at the engine-shaft, and shall fulsh at Hunter's shalt on Monday next.

pleted drawing up the materials at the engine-shart, and shall must at ituners scatt on Monday next.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Nov. 1: The lode in the 90 end east maintains its size fully, producing fair quality tinstum; we have met with an increase of water, which we deem to be a favourable indication. The lode in the 90 winze is without change. We are taking sown the lode in the 80 east, which is producing good stones of tin; the average quality is very fair. We are laying out our stamps-floors with all possible speed. No change to notice at any other point.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 31: The cross-cut south is suspended, and the men set to open on the branches passed through in this cross-cut, which will be spende on without delay.

CARMOLAZE INSTED.—T. Heaking, Oct. 30: During the next week we have driven

coanbie speed. No change to notice we have compared to the consequence of the passed through in this cross-cut, which will be spended on without delay.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Won. Rich, Oct. 30: During the past week we have driven through a small branch from the south, letting out a great increase of water on the engine, but we have not reached the junction yet. The lode in the end, driving east, is of much the same size and character as when last reported; the ground is very wet, and consequently very troublesome for driving through. We are making fair progress, and the prospects of the lode are cheering to the depth.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (604).—J. Parry, Nov. 1: I have shifted the men from No. 1 stope to prepare the place for sinking (on the lode) from the shallow to the deep dilt. I have also shifted the men from No. 2 stope to rise from the No. 1 level to the same stope, at 31, per fm; the distance is about 5 fms.; this rise must be made for the convenience of the new shaft. No. 3 stope is set at 45s. per fm. The lode in Nos. 2 and 3 stopes looks promising, and yields fair stamping stuff. The gold obtained from amalgam from the Britten's and Moshelmer's this last week is 12 ozs. 1½ dext. The remainder of the blanket-sand and copper stuff will be amalgamated by this day week. The quantity of stuff stamped during the month is 217 tons 1½ cwt.; this is not so much as last month, owing to the water having been rather light at the commencement of the month, and the lode attiff is also harder, being chiefly newly raised from the present stopes. The set of eight stamps heed had also worn out. We shall put in new heads to start afresh with, and shall then be working with 20 heads. The set of new Britten's are now at work. We are engaged clearing the stamp-coffers to-day, and will report next week the month's yield of gold. The deep adit is progressing fast, and we have an abundance of water.

sent stopes. The set of eight stamps head had also worn out. We shall put in new Britten's are now at work. We are engaged clearing the stamp-coffers to-day, and will report next week the month's yield of gold. The deep adit is progressing fast, and we have an abundance of water.

CEFR BRWYNO.—Oct. 31: The lode at the 92, east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft, wide, producing good stones of lead ore, and likely to improve, as we are now under the western end of the ore ground seen in the level above. The lode in the 80, east of shaft, is 5 ft, wide, and the part we are carrying is yielding 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. and likely to improve; the lode at the same level, west of shaft, is 5 ft, wide, and the part we are carrying is yielding 16 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes at the different levels, six is number, are yielding on an average 11 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The dressing, &c., with all other things, are going on regularly.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Nov. 2: Victoria Engine-shaft: The ground in the cross-cut south is the same in character as for some time past, but rather scaler for progress. A little more water comes from the forebreast, and has drained the winso of a considerable quantity, so much so that we have resumed shaking the same. The lode yields good stones of lead, and is very promising.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Nov. 1: In the 20 cross-cut we have intersected a cross-course or lead lode, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of lead; we still continue driving the cross-cut north, and expect to cut the lode daily.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—E. Raynolds, Nov. 1: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 ft. below the 50; there is no change in the lode to notice since least reported. I expected the 35 west would have been finished by Saturday last, but it will take us until to-morrow (Thursday). We have had more stuff to clear and more ground to secure than I anticipated. The back was crushed, and the level full for several fathoms behind the end, which could not be seen when I wrote last. We are making every

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Nov. 2: In the 86 we continue to drive by the side of the lock. At Gard's shaft the ground is spare for progress. In the deep alit we continue driving south. In the rise in the back of this is level the lock has improved, and is worth 1 ton of good ore prfs. in favorable sround. In the shallow acid the locks is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundle and good stones of ore—continued to the shallow acid the locks is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundle and good stones of ore—continued to the shallow acid the locks.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, Nov. 2: There is no change worthy of notice in either of the bargains since our report for the meeting. The 48 cross-cut is progressing as fast as a the nature of the ground will admit, and from the quantity of water Issuing from the end, I think we are near the locks.

EAST ROSEWARKE.—J. the 10 ft. of the driving-lift at the 85. We hove to be ready for sinking in the course of next week. In the 85, east of Hallett's, the lock is 1 wide, very much improved in appearance, and worth 104. per fathom. We seem to be gotting into the ran of ore ground gone down in the 75. In King's shalf, sinking below the 75, the lock is 1 floot wide, producing a quantity of mundle and good stones 7 as we get next the siven it will be more productive. In the 75, west of Kinghabi the 47 and 10 ft. of the 10 ft. of 10 ft. o

stimuation of that which we are now stoping; this is very many and the stop in a not only now been proved from the 20 to the 40, but we have a rich lode to sink in low the 40, worth 601, per fm.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 1: There is no change to notice Homersham's shaft, neither in the 140 cast, or in the 140 cross-cut since last reported;

fair progress is being made at each point. In the 130, west of Sopar's cross-out, driving on the south side of the lods, about 1 ft. of the lods is being carried, which produces awing word, and locks exceedingly promising. In the 130, and to Stopar's cross-out, of expel, quartz, prian, irrea, gossan, and malleable copper, the last 6 ft. being chiefly gossan, made with malleable copper. In the 130, east of Sopar's cross-out, on the main part of the lods, the lods is 3½ ft. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, prian, immale, and produces 1½ ft or of copper one per fm. Nov. 1. We are progressing in opening the plait, and driving the cross-cut south as fast as the nature of the ground will sidnif, by 12 mea, and driving the cross-cut south as fast as the nature of the ground will sidn, and no left has been taken down since reported last week. In the 50, driving east, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, compared to the compared

1% too or ore per manum. In success the second of the copies of the copi

The tribute department throughout the mine is looking fair, and the tributers are raising sufficient quantities of thistuff for the stamps. The surface and dressing operations are being carried on with all possible speed.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY,—John Edwards, John Tredinnick, C Bawden, Oct. 28: In Offord's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 4 ft, wide, worth 35t, per fathom for tin and copper ore. At the 130 fm, level end, driving east from said shaft, the lode has improved during the past week; now 4½ ft. wide, worth 16t, per fathom for copper. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 120, east from Offord's shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the 110, driving east from Mathew's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm. for tin. No lode yet intersected in the 100 cross-cut, south of Waiker's shaft; ground hard, being in the sivan course. The lode in Waiker's shaft, sinking below the 90, is 7 ft. wide, worth for the length of the shaft (12 ft.) 50t, per fm.—North Lode: In the 90, driving east from said shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm. for tin and copper ore. The south lode, in the 90 east, is 7 ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm. for tin and copper ore. The south lode, in the 90 east, is 7 ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm. for tin and copper ore. The south lode, in the 90 east, is 7 ft. wide, worth 10t, per fm. for tin and copper ore. The south lode and the winze sinking below the 80, west from Waiker's shaft, is worth 10t, per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, at Waiker's shaft, is worth 8t, per fm. for tin. The lode in the back of the 80, at Waiker's shaft, is worth 8t, per fm. for tin. The lode in the back of the 80, at Waiker's shaft, is worth 10t, per fm. No change to notice in the rise in back of the 70, east from Waiker's shaft, is worth 10t, per fm. No change to notice in the rise in back of the 70, east from Waiker's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 8t, per fm. for tin. The lode in the back of the 80, at Waiker's shaft, it will now the shaft sinking below the 50. The lode in the 50,

said shaft, is 18 in, wide, producing a little tin, but not southcut to value; the same remark applies to the 46, said of and shaft. M. No doesy thinterested in the 36 fm, level of the 40 shaft of the 40 sh

shaft, sinking below the 45, on Reed's lode, the lode is 18 to, with worth & yes in 10 to, wide, worth 77, for fin a list have vizes a shafting below the 4, 50, and of Bawder's shaft, or wide, worth 6, per fin. We have not had shaft on Road's lode, the lode is 18 to, wide, worth 61, per fin. We have not had shaft on Road's lode, the lode is 18 to, wide, worth 61, per fin. We have not had shaft on Road's lode. The lode is 18 to, wide, worth 61, per fin. We have not had shaft on the cost to work the wall shaft per fine which the long is the worth 18 to two men, at 60s, per fin. The ording often seat in the lineascens is set to two men, at 60s, per fin. The ording often seat in the lineascens is set to two men, at 60s, per fin. The ording often seat the lineascens is set to two men, at 60s, per fin. The shaft per fine seat to two men, at 60s, per fin. The lode in the shoots in back of this worth 18 to not copper oper fin.—west lank more: In the 60s, per fin.

HAWKMOOR,—J. Richards, Oct. 32: The lode in the shoots in back of this seat is worth 18 to not copper oper fin.—west lank more: In the 60s; per fin.

HAWKMOOR,—J. Richards, Oct. 32: The lode in the shoots in back of this seat is worth 18 to not copper oper fin.—west lank more: In the 60s; per fallow.

LANYIET.—J. Tregay, Oct. 20: The 20 cross-cut scutts has been driven in the continuation of the continuation of

Stable results.

NORTH BULLER.—R, Pryor, H. Harvey, Oct. 27: We have set the following left.

NORTH BULLER.—R by the first south of the engine-shaft, by six mm, still.

gains to-day:—The 100 cross-cut to drive south of the engine-shaft, by six mm, still.

per fathom. The 100 to drive east of cross-cut, by six men, at 121, per fm.; the bits it mis a disordered by a small cross-course, out of which, from the south side side

that the six a large stream of water issuing, showing clearly that we are gitting as:

per fathom. The 100 to drive east of cross-out, by six multiples of this time is disordered by a small cross-course, out of which, from the south side at its level, there is a large stream of water insuling, showing clearly that we are guing use the elvan course.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—Wm. Hancock, Oct. 21: The sumpmen at the new engineshalt having out ground for bearer-holes and elstern-plat, are engaged fining lift, sell will to-morrow again resume sinking below the 43; the ground in the cross-out is the will to-morrow again resume sinking below the 43; the ground in the consent is the level is improving as we near the lodes.—Old Sump-shaft: The ground in the 60 sealer to severy favourable for driving, and of a good description for the production of land and blende. In the 50 west, on the south lode, we have got into che and ground; the hole is 3 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of blende per fm., and occasional below the 40; we have put up a rise just behind this end, and holed to the wines and the wide; it appears the former workers must have had a great deal of blendes as in wide; it appears the former workers must have had a great deal of blendes and in the first short of the first short of the strength of the strength of the first short of the first short of the strength of the first short of the strength of the strengt

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no. shaft, we expect to bole to the winze sunk below the 80 next week; rising by men, at 3d, per fm. The incline shaft is sinking below the 120, by six men, at 12d.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c. Four men, at St. per fm. The incides shaft is shirting below the 120, by at men, at 121 per fithom. The 120 weat is driving by iour men, at 51, per fm. The 120, east of incides shaft, is driving by iour men, at 51, per fm. The 120, east of incides shaft, is driving by four men, at 74, per fm. The 130, east of incides shaft, is driving by feor men, at 74, per fathom. We have sold this day 12 tons 10 cws. 3 qrs. 26 los. of black tin, at 534, 2s. 6d, per ton.

WHEAL VLOW.—J. Tonkin, Wm. Johns, Oct. 30; Cowling's engine-shaft is not work at 75, per fm. To the 10 cws. 3 qrs. 26 los. of black tin, at 534, 2s. 6d, per ton.

WHEAL VLOW.—J. Tonkin, Wm. Johns, Oct. 30; Cowling's engine-shaft is not down 3 fms. below the 30; the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth 60, per fm. for the length o shaft, 12 ft. In the 30 cast the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 161, per fm. In the 30 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 51, per fm., and showing indications of improvement. We have not yet any water to dress the alimes.

WHEAL VOR.—W. Bawden, Nov. 2: The tribute piches throughout the mine ary progressing favourably, and no alteration has taken place worthy of comment in any other part since my last report.

## MINING NOTABILIA

CORNISH SHARR MARRET.—It is well known that at this season of the year the Mining Share Market is usually flat, yet this would scarcely account for the present depression, as it was reasonable to hope that the upward tendency in the price of minerals would have acted as a counterpoles to the gloom of the autumn and winter. WEST GREAT WORK.—In the 36, driving west from Paull's engineshaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening good tribute ground. The great north lode maintains its value at every point. The shaft is worth 10? per fathom; 8 west, 14t; and cast, 6t. per fathom. Block tin sold on Thursday last 5 tons 4 cwts. 0 qrs. 4 lbs., which realised 59; 5s. per ton. It must be borne in mind that this sale is four-monthy only. The mine is looking extraordinarily well, and will, in all probability, prove equally rich as the celebrated Great Work Mine, which is in its immediate neighbourhood.

At East Herodspoot, the lode in the adit end south, which is of an encouraging character, is 2 ft. wide, containing mundle, impregnated with copper and lead ores.

encouraging character, is 2 ft. wide, containing mundic, impregnated with copper and lead ores.

A favourable change is reported to have taken place in the 40 fm. level end east at Wheat Trannack. This mine is well worthy of notice.

Cambonne Vean.—The quarterly general meeting passed off very sati-factorily on Wednesday, a call being made of 2s. 9d. only. It is stated the mine would have paid its way the last four months, but for the long drought causing the stamping-power to be idle for a considerable time. The erection of a large bolier-house was a great additional expenses incurred. Shares have within a few days been purchased by the purser, which is considered to speak well for the prospects of the mine.

West Condurnow meeting is being held to-day, and a call of 1s. 10d. or 2s. per share is anticipated. The accounts show a loss on the four months' working of about 500l., whereas the loss on the three months prior to the last meeting (June 2s) was 100l, in excess of this sum. In my next communication, I hope to be able to refer to the Wheat Unity Consols.—Albert E. Prince: Penva, Camborne, Nov. 2.

PEDN-AN-DREA .- A new lode in the 120, west of sump-shaft, has be

was 100/. in excess of this sum. In my next communication, I hope to be able to refer to the Winkal Unity Commons, Angler F. Print, Comborns, Nov. 2.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—A new lode in the 120, west of sump-shaft, has been interacted, north of skimmer's lode; they have commenced driving on its course; it mow produces fair quality tinstuff, and if it holds as at present, will materially help the monthly cost. Cardozo's lode has improved, being now worth 201. per fathous.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES.—The works at these mines progress as well as can be desired, under such able management as that of Captain Joseph Richards. The shares are expected to make a rapid advance as soon as the waier is out of the mine, and the expected returns made. The shares being so well held prevents many being on offer in the market. No transactions, we believe, but by a few necessitous seliers, have taken place for some time, and even these have been at premium rates. The well-known former richness of the mine for blende, at that time unsaleable, is a striking inducement in this adventure. Many mines are now set, or about to be set, to work solely to obtain this mineral, which is now obtaining prices more remunerative than the generality of the copper ores of Cornwall and Devon, besides which blende is universally considered to be the surface deposit or indication, of large deposits of copper or lead beneath, especially in strata similar to that in which Devon Wheal Lopes is situated.

COOLARTRA AND BOND MINES.—The discoveries reported from these mines continue to improve. In sinking below the 25 to the 36 fm. level they have a change of ground from white to light bias killas, and are now free of the elvan, which has been such a difficulty hitherto. At this junction or change the ground was dislocated; a number of strings or dippers had been observed, varying in size from '§ in. to '§ in. thick; these united at the change of rock, and now they have a lode fully 10 in. wide, nearly solid lead, increasing in width as it deseemed; should this hold dow

the 65 fm. level, is worth 707, per fm., and has produced 28 tons of black tin in 20 fms.; and the same lode is improving in the 65 fm. level.

BEERALSTON.—In clearing the adit level in the Beeralston Silver-Lead Mine they have met with some very rich stones of silver-lead ore coming down from the backs, and there is little doubt of there being a large deposit of lead ahead of them, as the bill is from 60 to 70 fms. high. I hear that the ore is worth for silver and lead 341, per ton. This I hope ere long will make our town more lively than it has been for many years past. I hear the lessels already taken up from the Earlof Mount-Edgoumbe, and it is fully believed it will become a valuable property, as the mines already worked have proved to have been very productive.

CASHWELL.—This mine sold 40 tons of lead ore last week, at 134. 15s. per ton. This sale leaves a profit of about 50 per cent. The hydraulic engine continues to work well. The eastern end will add to the returns in a few weeks.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—The works are being carried out in a miner-like manner, and shareholders are likely to be well repaid for their outlay. No. 2 lode is being driven on in a good channel of ground at the 20, producing good stones of copper, intermixed with quartz, and looking well for still greater improvements. They have cut through about 4 feet on No. 3 lode, at this level, in the trial shaft, which yields good stones of yellow ore; the composition of the lode is chiefly quartz, with yellow copper, altogether a highly-promising lode, which will yield an abundance of ore. A fine champion lode cannet be seen.

SOUTH TREVERNA.—We hear from this district that operations have commenced, and that the mine is now in fork, the examination of the levels proving the prespects far exceed the statements set forth in the prospectus. It appears the mine, and give 35 fms. of backs on a splendid lode, 5 to 6 ft. wide, whole to the 10, to drive on and stope away at an easy cost, ranning the whole extent (about one mile) owell, the prospects that numerous additional applications have been received, particularly from the neigh-bourhood of the mines. The mines are in the centre of the St. Agnes and Redruth cop-per mining districts, and are to be under the superintendence of Captain John Tonkin, late of the Morro Veibe and St. John del Rey Mines.

NEW HENDRA MINE, which a short time since was quite unknown, was

New Hendra Mine, which a short time since was quite unknown, was first started by a few local parties of limited means; it, however, soon got into the hands of indigential gentlemen, and is now under the same management as the Great Wheal Vor. The sett contains a great number of lodes, and, although none of them have yet been wrought on but to a few fathoms below surface, large quantities of the are being raised, and a great extent of this ground opaning out. An engine has just been erected for pumping and stamping purposes, and the dressing floors laying down with all speed. From present appearances this will prove one of the best tin mines opened up in this district for many years, and will lead to other explorations in the adjoining lands, which, apparently, throughout the mining career of this district has been sultrely neglected. The main lode, which is large, has been opened on for more than 100 fms. In length, and tin of good quality found at such point of operation. As soon as the dressing machinery is ready returns will commence of the most pleasing nature. STIPERSTONES.—Capt. J. Nancarrow, in reporting on this mine, says—"We expect to begin to dress ores on or about Nov. I, and to have the crusher ready about the 15th. From the above you will see that we are opening out a first-class mine, and rating all our ore from one lode. Now, when we get the pumping-engine to work, which will be about the end of the year, we shall be in a position to work on four or flow other similar lodes in addition, and there is not the least doubt of our returns being large, and the profits to the adventurers commensurate accordingly."

East Laxet.—As will be seen by the report, which appears in another column, the prospects of this mine are of no mean order. Although the operations have been extended to a depth of only a few fathoms below the adit, such specimens have been extended to a depth of only a few fathoms below the adit, such specimens have been extended to a depth of only a few fathoms below the adit, such specimens have been extended to a faily justify the hope that the most remunerative results will be realized when the mine has been opened out.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Nov. 3 1868

	BIAL MARKET-LONDOR, NOV. 3, 1809.
COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d	
Best selectedp. ton 99 0 0	Sheets 10d11d.
Tough cake & tile " 98 0 0	Wire 934d1054d.
Burra Burra 96 0 0-96 10 0	
Copper wirep. lb. 0 121/4- 0 181/4	STREE. Per Ton.
dittotubes , 0 13 - 0 14	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13 0 0-14 0
Sheathing & bolts p.ton 101 0 0	(hammared), 15 0 0-16 0
Bottoms 106 0 0	Ditto in faggots 16 0 0-16 10
Old (Exchange) , 87 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0
trow, Per Ton.	QUIGESILVER (per bottle). 8 0 0 nom.
Bars Weish, in London., 7 12 6-8 0 0	
Ditto, to arrive 7 15 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 8 10 0	Foreign 21 10 0
Stafford, in London 8 10 0- 9 15 0	To arrive 21 10 0
Bars ditto 8 12 6-11 0 0	
Hoops ditto 9 15 0-10 10 0	In sheets 27 0 0-28 0
Sheets, single 10 10 0-11 0 0	
Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0- 5 10 0	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 0	
Bars, common, ditto 7 0 0-7 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 98 0 0
Do.,merch.,Tyneor Tees 7 10 0	Ditto, Refined 100 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales 7 0 0-7 50	
Ditto Swed, in London, 11 0 0-11 10 0	Straits 95 0 0
To arrive 11 10 0	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 17 6-3 7 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 12 0-
Ditto,f.o.b.Tyne or Tees 2 9 6	IX Ditto 1st quality " 1 18 0
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do, 2 6 6-2 5 6	IC Ditto 2d quality " 1 9 6
Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15 0	IX Ditto 2d quality . 1 15 6
spikes 11 0 0-12 0 0	IC Coke 1 6 0
	IX Ditto 1 12 0
ERAD.	Canada piatesp. ton 13 10 0
English Pig, ordny. soft 21 0 0	
Ditto (WB) 21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet	
	n lb 91/4 -
Ditto white 26 0 0-27 0 0	s. H Observed Dissay
	in London
* At the works, 1s, t	o ls. 6d, per box less.

-The Metal Market has continued to exhibit a very healthy appearance during the past week, and prices generally have become much firmer, and have shown a tendency to still further advance. Enquiries are now very considerable, and orders are coming in rapidly, so that there is in every direction a disposition to look most favourably forward to the fuin every direction a disposition to look most favourably forward to the future; and we have now no doubt whatever that business in metals will soon become very extensive, and that we shall speedily return to a very satisfactory condition in the metal trade. In some metals prices have shown such a manifest disposition to advance, and such an entire reaction has taken place, that a large speculative business has been the consequence, which has caused considerable activity to spring up in the market, and given an impetus to the trade which it has not known for many months past. This state of things is very encouraging after the period of dulness that has oppressed the Metal Market for so long a time. It is earnestly to be be hoped that this state of things may continue, and that nothing may arise to interfere with the prosperity which seems now to be coming upon the metal trade. upon the metal trade.

COPPER.-Since the late advances the market has continued very firm and should the report prove correct that there are political difficulties in Chili, not only will the holders of that description be less disposed to sell, but it will have the effect of causing increased firmness in the market for English, and perhaps lead to another advance.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a slight abatement in the orders given

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a slight abatement in the orders given out, as is generally the case after quarter-day; the trade, however, continues healthy, and the works are well employed, except in some cases for shipbuilding plates, the demand for which keeps dull. The American orders have hardly been so good during the last week, but it is understood that the North Staffordshire houses have large specifications in hand from that country. In Welsh, since the commencement of the quarter, there has been a tendency to further improvement, and orders have been sent in so freely by buyers that prices are firmer than has been the case for some time past. This has not been the result of any special cause, but from nearly all the markets, both home and foreign, there has been a good enquiry, which, combined with the expectation of a large trade with America, has brought about a feeling of substantial confidence in the future; more hands could now be employed at the works, which indicates that there is no scarcity of specifications. In Swedish iron there is rather more enquiry. In Scotch pig-iron the market has, upon the whole, declined, and the amount of business transacted has not been very extensive. At the commencement of the week the price stood at 58s. 3d. whole, declined, and the amount of business transacted has not been very extensive. At the commencement of the week the price stood at 58s. 3d. cash, but declined to 58s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. cash; it, however, again rose to 58s. 3d. cash, and 58s. 6d. one month, and afterwards to 58s. 6d. cash, and 58s. 12d. cash, and 58s. 12d. cash, and 58s. 6d. one month, and then to 58s. cash, and 51s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. one month, and then to 58s. cash, and 51s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. one month, and the last advices from Glasgow announce a further decline to 57s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. cash, and 58s. one month. cash, and 58s. one month.

LEAD.—The market continues firm, with a good business doing, and prices may now be quoted at 20% 10s. for common English pig, 21% for LB, and 21% 10s. for WB.

TIN.—The market for English is very firm at the recent advance, and smelters are declining to accept contracts at present quotations; there is, therefore, every probability of another advance being announced ere long. The demand for Straits continues very active, and a very large business has been done at 941. 10s. and 951. cash, and 961. to 971. for arrival; the prospects of the market are very encouraging. The stock of tin in warehouse in London on Nov. 1 was 2855 tons, against 3742 tons the same time last year; and the quantity of Straits afloat to Europe is 1409 tons, against 1111 tons same time last year. In Holland the market for Banca is firm at 57½ fls. The stock of Banca in warrants on October 31 was 121,759 slabs, against 75,350 slabs same time last year; and the arrivals for the next sale are 73,014 slabs, against 47,185 slabs the same time last year. Spelfer.—Although business is not very active, yet holders are firm at 211. 10s. on the spot. The stock in warehouse in London on Oct. 31 was 6684 tons, being a decrease of 123 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—Very great activity is evinced in the trade, and orders are in arrear at many of the works. The leading firms are asking 32s. per box for IC charcoal at Liverpool, which is an advance of 1s. per box on the price agreed apon at the quarterly meeting. TIN .- The market for English is very firm at the recent advance, and

on the price agreed upon at the quarterly meeting.
Steel.—Rather more enquiry. Steel.—Rather more enquiry.
Quicksilver.—The demand has rather improved.

# THE IRON TRADE-[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WERKLY REPORT.]

THE IRON TRADE—[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WERKLY REPORT.]
WOLVERHAMPTON, Nov. 3.—The Iron Trade continues steady, and we have had more iron turned out last week in Staffordshire than in any week during the last six months. This favorrable change in production is mainly owing to the more cool state of the atmosphere, which enables the puddlers now to stand constantly at their furnaces. The iron trade in America has sustained a slight check, owing to the adverse fluctuations in the price of gold there; on this account our last advices report the demand for American brands in New York less active, and prices not so firm. This must have its effect on the market here. Our mills and forges continue in tolerably full operation. The demand for hoop-iron of most firm. This must have its effect on the market here. Our mills and forges continue in tolerably full operation. The demand for hoop-iron of most kinds continues unabated. Angle-bars, T-iron, use-iron for building purkinds continues unabated. Angie-bars, T-170n, use-170n for outlaing pur-poses, thin sheets, and galvanising sheets continue in good request. The small mills are all active on small sizes, particularly low numbers. Nail-sheets, however, are in slow request, the price being as low as 8*l*. per ton, delivered into Birmingham. The demand for boiler-plates and boat-plates delivered into Birmingham. The demand for boi continues bad, and numbers of mills, both in No sbire, are working short time for want of orders. mbers of mills, both in North and South Staffordshire, are working short time for want of orders. The demand for common second-class bars is tolerably active, but the price ranges from 10s. to 15s. below the list price. We have had but few orders for best bars since our last report. A fair business is doing in rods for district consumption. We are well informed that the French makers are likely to become competitors for this part of the trade in our district. We have very little business doing in pig-iron; the pig-makers, however, continue firm at our late quotations, while the manufacturers are less anxious than they were a week since to effect purchases. The trade in South Staffordshire must be reported a shade quieter. The meetings at Wolverhampton and Birmingham this week were by no means so well attended as of late; the business done was limited, with a decidedly quieter market. The demand for com

# THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET-Nov. 2

Pig-Iron.—The market has been flat all the week, and to-day rather worse; very little business done, but a few buyers at 58s. 6d. We shall have little improvement till money is cheaper.

MANUPACTURED IRON.—Shipments continue large, and all sorts of iron

is in really good demand. Common bars are tolerably stiff in price, and may be quoted 6l. 1lis. to 7l. 5s., f.o.b. in South Wales. The home true

is in really goon demand. Common balls are toleramy sum in price, and may be quoted 61. 15s. to 71. 5s., f.o.b. in South Wales. The home inde is brisker, with the exception of iron shipbuilding, which is still slack. TIN-PLATES.—Although the demand still continues excessive, prices are, if anything, a shade lower. Common cokes were sold last well at 24s. 6d., but now can only fetch 24s. November is always the work month for the tin-plate trade, and towards Christmas we may look for a considerable revival, and possibly much better prices.

COPPER is very firm, at smelters' prices; holders not anxious to all. A good trade has been done since the last advance, and we should not be surprised to see the prices again raised.

A good trade has been done since the last advance, and we should not be surprised to see the prices again raised.

The is in fair request, but only a moderate business doing. Smellers are rather too stiff in their prices. We shall certainly see no further advance at present.

LEAD is firm at present quotations.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says-"() Birminonan, Nov. asymmetric and the circular asys—"Our market good; pig-makers firm, decided not to go back; some good orden given out both for pigs and puddled bars. Plates inclined to be slightly

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the Mining Share  $M_{AB}$ . KET took place on Tuesday, and was rather heavy, while the business size transacted has been of more than average amount. The continued ris transacted has been of more than average amount. The continued in the standard for copper ore, and the expected advances in tin, are very favourable features for the miner, and we look forward to more remeative prices in metals than we have had for several years past; and this will naturally increase business in shares. During the month of October the 25th; the present price is 962, to 972, and we shall hope to see it 193. Tin, we are told, has again advanced 32, but the miners will not be satisfied till they get the price they received before the American war—802. Tin, we are told, has again advanced 32, but the miners will not be satisfied till they get the price they received before the American war—802, per ton; and to secure this, many of them are about to stock their in, on advances at 5 per cent. According to the returns of the brand of trait, the tin-plates exported to America in Sept., 1863, amounted to 44,0001, in September, 1864, to only 10,0002, and in September, 1864, to only 10,0002, and in September of the present we state that the whole produce of Cornwall does not much exceed 50,000, per month, it will be manifest that with such a demand a great rise in price must take place, though the samelters will defer it as long as possible. Devon Great Consols, 575 to 580; Carn Camborne, 34s. to 36s; Dake Walls, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; East Basset, 17 to 19; Clifford Amalganased, 20 to 20½; East Caradon, 9 to 9½; East Carn Brea, 5 to 5½. Weet Claverton shares have advanced to 80, 82½, and in good demand; the 80, west of Burgess's, has improved to 381, per fim; the 90, west of Hawkin, on the two lodes, is worth 120L per fm.; at the meeting, on the 16th or 17th, the dividend will be from 30s. to 40s., and a large sum added to the balance in hand. Chiverton Moor, 7½ to 7½; there is a good leady be in the 30 and 40 fm. levels, and in a good channel of ground. East Rauell, 3 to 3½; Rost Rosewarne, 1½ to 2½; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Wheal Yor, 36 to 37; South Basset, 4 to 6; Marking own and the West in the standard for copper ore, and the expected advances in tin, are very favourable features for the miner, and we look forward to more remuse

East Lovell, 15½ to 16; the shaft is sunk below the 45; lode worth 100l. per fathom for 12 ft. long. In the 40 west, on south lode, is worth 50l. to 60l. per fm.; the bottom stope, 60l. per fm. South Callington, 1½ to 2½; the lode in the stopes in back of the 20 is reported as producing sing work, and the end north of engine-shaft improved, and looking well for a correct of lead of the 20 is reported. or a course of lead.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has been mederately active during the week. Cape Coppers advanced to 64, 64, but finally closed at 5\frac{1}{2}, 6. St. John del Reys are very good at 41 to 48; the advices by the mail now due are anxiously looked for, and the meiral closes firm. Cobres continue in demand at 28\frac{1}{2}\$ to 24\frac{1}{2}\$; this property is favourably received. Frontino shares have further declined, finally closing at 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; the absorption of these shares by the public is as active at ever, while speculative sales depress quotations. Washoe, early in the week, fell to 3\frac{1}{2}\$, 4\frac{1}{2}\$ prem. Dut finally closed at the highest quotation recently obtained—5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$ prem. The meeting to receive the report from the agent sent to inspect the property is expected to be held in a fer days. Port Phillips are steady at 1\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$ per share. British mines have been largely dealt in. Great at 1\frac{1}{4}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$ per share. British mines have been largely dealt in distant the list of investments in this class of securities. West Chivertons are in great demand, at 80 to 85. Chiverton Moor, Chiverton, and Wenseeth are also eagerly absorbed at quotations.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The Stock and Share Market was viriously affected by the high price of money, and the two holidays observed on the Stock Exchange, since our last report. To report the several phase of sundry declines and more frequent advances in the market price of mining shares would not be sufficiently interesting to compensate for the trouble of writing or reading the same, or for the space required. Sufficiently interested to the trouble of writing or reading the same, or for the space required. Sufficiently interested to the copper and pyrites markets, and favourable reports from several mines, the general tendency of the mining share market was upwards, by which none were, however, more strongly affected than the shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company and the Mining Company of Irlesd. The former (2L. 10s. paid) have realised, ex dividend, 1sl. 5s. for cash, and 1sl. 1os. for January; while the latter have risen to 22L 1os. and 1sl. 1os. for January; while the latter have risen to 22L 1os. and for account, being a rise since our last of from 2L to 3L per share. IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The Stock and Share Market was va The former (21. 10s. paid) have realised, ex dividend, 10s. On and 181. 10s. for January; while the latter have rises to 221. 10s. cash and for account, being a rise since our last of from 21. to 38. per share and for account, being a rise since our last of from 21. to 38. per share land, that at Knockmahon the old master-lode is improving, and that a land, that at Knockmahon the old master-lode is improving, and that a land, that at Knockmahon the old master-lode is improving, and that a land of much promise has recently been discovered, and some concluding the numerous body of shareholders that the directors have not yet keeping the numerous body of shareholders constantly informed of any changes in their mines. It must, however, be remembered that the directors on that occasion distinctly declared that they will do nothing for the encouragement of mere speculation in their shares, and it may, therefore, encouragement of mere speculation in their shares, and it may, therefore, encouragement of mere speculation in their shares, and it may, therefore, encouragement of mere speculation in their shares, and it may, therefore, encouragement of mere speculation in their shares, and it may, therefore, in the shares was fast rising the yet unascertained should be occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while the occasionally cannot be better proved than by the fact, that while th 5.

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which had originally been reported upon somewhat fancifully and theo-normally by Mr. de Noyer, but which has now been placed under the practical management of Mr. Spooner, whose experience in Wales ought is be a guarantee for the value of the quarries in question.

reside management of Mr. Spooner, whose experience in Wales ought pacient management of Mr. Spooner, whose experience in Wales ought pacient management of Mr. Spooner, whose experience in Wales ought pacient management of the quarries in question.

The DOBOTHEA WEST, GREEN, BLUE, AND RED SLATE COMPANY of the propose of exploring an extra property, but for extending the business of a quarry long since using property, but for extending the business of a quarry long since using property, but for extending the business of a quarry long since using property, but for extending the business of a quarry long since using property, but for extending the business of a quarry long since using the property of the principal buildings in the instance of the principal buildings in the green slates. For many years, most of the principal buildings in the green slates from this quarry, and among recent erections may be menighed the sear and Garter Hotel at Richmond, and many others, which have been roofed with the same green slates. The value of green slate, have been roofed with the same green slates. The value of green slate, have been roofed with the same green slates. The value of green slate, have been roofed with the same green slates. The value of green slate, being on the average, per ton, of greater value than the copper ores of being on the average, per ton, of greater value than the copper ores of forms. This statement appears at first almost incredible, until by actual comparison of figures it is shown, by an invoice of green slates lately sate of comparison of figures it is shown, by an invoice of green slates lately supplied from this quarry, it appears, also contains the blue and red yeins of slate which have rendered its neighbour, the Dorothea Quarry, visit of slate was sold from this quarry in the past year, and it is expected that, by extended working, within twelve months the returns will amount to at least 1000L per month. The accounts for the past year are, very properly, open for inspection at the offices.

the Nutroula Slate Company, with a capital of 50,000L, in shares of 5l. each, has been formed for working some promising slate veins in the baronies of Slieveardagh, Iffa, and Offa East, in the county of Tipperay. The property has been carefully examined and reported upon by Mr. George V. du Noyer, who states that the immediate slate-yielding area to which this report refers occurs on the northern and eastern slopes of Carrickadoon Hill on the southern side of the plateau, at the distance of five or six miles to the north of Carrick-on-Suir. It comprises three townlands—Clashnasmut, 437 acres; Athenry, 655 acres; and Ahenny Little, 84 acres: thus giving an aggregate of 1176 acres, the whole of which is occupied by slate-yielding strata. The River Linghaun bounds this property on the north and east for the distance of about 3½ miles. The highest level of the river at the extreme north-west end of the property above Castlejohn-bridge is about 300 feet, while its lowest level is about 149 feet, thus giving a fall of 151 feet in the distance stated. He considers the position of the Victoria Slate Quarries is about the very best with which he is acquainted, as it readily commands the port of Waterfard. The quality of the slate is second to none in Ireland, and the quantity is inexhaustible, as 1176 acres of slate-yielding ground is offered to any company which would be induced to develope it. Extended workings would open up breasts of slate varying from 350 to 470 feet in height in the respective distances of about ½ mile and 500 yards. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Lesswoop Main Coal, Cannell, and Oll Company, with a strible of cooperance with the content of the conten The VICTORIA SLATE COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000%, in sha

the respective distances of about \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile and 500 yards. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The LEESWOOD MAIN COAL, CANNEL, AND OIL COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000\$\( \text{L} \), is shares of 20\$\( \text{L} \), cach, has issued its prospectus, the object of the enterprise being to purchase and further develope the well-known Leeswood Main Coal Colliery, near Mold, and erect a refinery for the manufacture of paraffin and other oils. The colliery adjoins the Coed Talon and Leeswood Cannel Coal Collieries, and is connected, by a branch line, with the Chester and Mold Railway. The purchase of the interest in the colliery, inclusive of plant and machinery, and tack-note for additional property, has been arranged for 30,000\$\( \true{L} \), half payable in shares, and the remainder in cash, payable by instalments. The colliery is capable of yielding 1500 tons per week at present, and by two projected pits this yield may be doubled. Prof. Beckett, of Wolverhampton, has inspected the colliery, and reports that the seam is unquestionably of good quality, that it averages 11 ft. in thickness, and is without injurious partings. The tack-note relates to the minerals beneath 63 acres, lying to the north and north-east of the present colliery. Beneath this a good seam of the best curly cannel is known to exist; it is likewise believed that cannel exists beneath the 53 acres unproved of the property on lease. There are three oil companies working surrounding properties, which have paid 10 per eat. per annum in dividends, and the directors consider that as this company will work their own cannel, and have a large acreage of main coal, they will be able to pay larger dividends. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The prospectus has been issued of Spence's Patent Non-Conducting Caretor and the second of the properties will be found in another column.

in another column.

The prospectus has been issued of Spence's Patent Non-Conducting Corrosition and Cement Company, with a capital of 50,000L, in shares of 106 each; the object of the enterprise being to extend the sale of substances mentioned in the title, which are largely in use among iron ship-builders and engineers, have many advantages over ordinary felt and wood costing, with which boilers, steam-pipes, &c., have been hitherto corered, and have proved to be of such practical utility that the Admiralty has given orders for Spence's composition alone to be used. The rights and interests in the patent, subject to a royalty of 10s. per ton to the original patence, has been acquired for 12,000L, half to be paid in cash, and half in paid-up shares. The works, plant, stock, and machinery, are to be taken at a valuation. The most satisfactory testimonials have been received of the efficiency of the composition, and the directors state that from reliable data in their possession they can confidently reckon npon a diridend of from 20 to 25 per cent.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2705 tons of ora were sold, rea-

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2705 tons of ore were sold, realizing 15,0601, 4s,6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 124i,  $5s_i$  swrange produce,  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ; average price per ton, 5l. 11s. 6d; quantity of fine copper, 181 tons 1 cwts. The following are the particulars:—Bata Tons.—Standard.—Produce. Price per ton.—Per unit.—Ore copper.—5l.—5011.—501

he following Dividends have b Mines. East Caradon	1.0	r sh			Amo	ant.	
East Caradon Wheal Seton Herodafoot.	£0	16	0	*********	£4915	4	-
Herodafoot.	5	0	0	**********	1980	0	-
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New Rivels Co.	1	10	0	***********	768	0	
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August House and the second of	- · ·		o		500	0	1
Wheal Exmouth	0		0				1
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At the Bronfloyd Mine quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts always credit balance of 965, 3a, 8d. A dividend of 10s, per abare was declared. Mr. for the fallow of the fallow as carried as to the management of the company, and the manner At Hingston.

is which the accounts are kept.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 1831. 9s. The lines, to results and payments before December meeting showed a credit balance of fact, lines, at 1.18th the 1000, on deposit A renewal of the setts for 22 years from pented upon the various points of operation.

At New Rostwarne Mine meeting, on Oct. 31, the accounts to Oct. 31 This, obegy, and Michell reported that the loss through the drop in the price of metal was large, and Michell reported that the loss through the drop in the price of metal was made than have met the loss shown in the cost-book.

At the East Laxey Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Humby in the

At the East Laxey Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Humby in the chair), the reports of the directors and agents were manification provided and adopted. Details in another culcum.

At the Penhalls Mine (St. Agnes) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Gostiet in the containty, the accounts for the three mounts ending with the costs for August showed a debit balance of 9711, 18, 114. The report of the agents stated that the process were are via for some time past; come of the old pitches and fallen off, 7et gains warranting them in that consists on the unit of the second of the control of the price of the chair), the accounts for form meeting, on two Wednesday (Mr. Fielding in the chair), the accounts for form meeting, on two discounts of the control of the chair), the accounts for form meeting with the costs for August aboved a agent stated that to carry out the work he proposed would incure occur of about 160, per month, against which they calculated the control of the control

On the Stock Exchange the demand for Mining Shares has been moderately active during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 567; Clifford, 20½; Great Wheal Vor. 35, 35, 35½, 35½, 36½; Chiverton, 9; Great Laxey, 20½; Hingston Down, 4½, 5, 5½; West Chiverton, 80, 82; East Lovell, 15½.—In Colonial Shares the prices were:—Cape, 12½, 12½, 13½, 12½; Port Phillip, 1½, 1½; Kapunda, ½, ½; Yadanamutana, 1½, 1½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 45, 46½, 47½, 47, 47½; Cobre, 23; Washoe (5½ paid), 8½, 10, 10½; ditto (4½ paid), 8½, 9½; Frontino and Bolivia, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½, 2½; United Mexican, 3½; Fortuna, 3½.

3½; Fortuna, 3½.

Coal Market.—The supply has this week been of a moderate character (117 ships). The business in household coal has been less active, and prices generally 3d. to 6d. per ton lower. Hartley's and manufacturers' coals have also been a dull sale at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 23s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 23s. 3d.; West Hartley, 18s. 6d.—Unsold, 9 cargoes: at sea, 50 ships.

The statistics of Imports of Coal into London by sea, railway, and canal during October show that by sea 241,924 tons has been brought in, against 210,421 tons in the corresponding month of last year; by railway and canal 267,807½ tons were imported during the past month, against 231,679½ tons in October, 1864. The comparative statement for the 10 months to end October shows 2,586,819 tons in 1865, against 2,562,454 tons in 1864, showing an increase of 24,365 tons. By railway and canal 2,246,497½ tons were imported in 1865, against 1,908,021 in 1864, showing an increase of 338,476½ tons.

and canal 2,246,497½ tons were imported in 1865, against 1,908,021 in 1864, showing an increase of 328,476½ tons.

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Von Dadelszen and North, under date Nov. 2, write—Early in October there were symptoms of a slight reaction, caused by the rapid advance in the rate of discount and the tightness of the money market, but the continued large purchases for export to America had a strengthening effect, and prices speadily recovered. The quantity absorbed for the United States has been beyond the most sanguine expectations, and we have reason to believe that some important parcels will still find their way to America. Our home consumption has also been very large, and the smelters have had great difficulty in supplying the wants of the consumers. During the latter portion of the month it became apparent that English tin had become very scarce, and as the smelters refused to sell at fixed quotations, operators, anticipating an advance, bought Stratts freely, and a most animated bosiness ensued at gradually advancing prices—in fact, a rise of fully 55, per ton has been established from the lowest price touched early in the month. We have reason to believe that the stock of English tin, both in first and second hands, is all but exhausted; whereas, in former years, we could almost calculate that ciose upon a thousand tons were held in Cornwall and warehouse hers. This is to be accounted for by the large export which has been going on; in September 750 tons English went away, and this has been continued during October. France still abstains from buying any quantity of Stratts on this market, under the impression that prices must come down again, and though they have the choice of Benca and English, it is obvious that any pressure to buy either of these qualities is sure to act favourably on the price of Stratts. The deliveries from stock have been very large, and amount to fully 800 tons; our stock shows a reduction of 300 tons. On the other hand, about 19,000 slabs of Stratts have arrived, a portion

quality, too, of Straits being much finer than in past years, has, to a great extent, supplanted Banca with consumers. In Holland the price fell early in the past month from 57½ fits. to 35½ fits., but the improvement here has had its beneficial influence on the other side, and more business has been done; until as high as 56 fits, has been paid. The present quotation is 57½. We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 2544 tons, against 3142 tons last month. The export of tin at Singapore, from Aug. 30 to Sapt. 20 was—to Great Britain, 2632 pekuls; America, 1002; and Europe mil. From Penang during the same period—to Great Britain, 2783 pekuls; America and to Europe, nil; price \$21½.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—There has been very considerable axcitement since the date of my last, and the demand, both speculative and otherwise, upon the smelters has induced than to advance their prices 5:, per ton on the 17th inst., and again 3:, on the 25th inst. The quotation for cake is now 36:, per ton, and mannfactured 101i, per ton. Ore and regules have advanced to 17s. and 17s. 3d., and bar copper to 36i, and 37i, per ton, with large sales. The cause of this, in a great measure, is consequent upon the anticipation of serious conspications arising between Spain and Chill. At last dates, to Sopt. 16, from Valparaiso the Spanish aquadron was hoarly expected at that port, the belief there being that the Admiral had instructions to regulate the treaty signed by Tavira, the Spanish minister, to make such demand as the Chilina Government could not consent to, and in case of refusal, to blockade the ports. If these expectations are realized, of course the consequences will be avaited with anxiety. Meanwhile, to-day quotations are nominal at 17s. to 17s. 6d. for ores and regules, 36i. to 57i. for hars, 94i. to 95i. for ingots, and 18s. to 19s. for barilla. Sales since my last have been as follows:— 

		18 60 tons bars, out of second hands	84		0	84
	99	18.—160 tons regulus, ex " Iron Queen "		16	3	per unit.
	99	18.—280 tons regulus, ex " Alice"		16	3	**
	99	18 30 tons bars, to arrive, per "Charlotte Clark"		10		per ton.
	**	19 50 tons bars, out of second hands	85		0	**
	**	19600 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex " Santa Bega "	0			
	99	20190 tons bars, ont of second hands	84		0	per ton.
	24	21 50 tons bars, to arrive, per " Paracea "	86		0	**
	99	21.— 50 tons bars, to arrive, per "Paracca"	86	0	0	**
	80	23 80 tons bars, at Swansea, ex "Gemma"	85	0	0	**
	**	23580 tons ore, at Swansea, ex "Kent"	0	16	6	per unit.
		23 700 tons ore, at Swansea, ex " Emily Waters"	0	17	0	**
	99	23.—240 tons bars, out of second hands	86	0	0	per ton.
		23110 tons bars, out of second hands	85	10	0	
	**	23480 tons regulus, to arrive, per "Charlotte Clark"	0	17	0	per unit.
	**	23 62 tons ingots, to arrive, per "Charlotte Clark "	93	0	0	per ton.
	**	23625 tons regulus, on spot here, ex " Huasco "	0	47	0	per unit.
	**	23200 tone regulus, at Swansea, " Knight Templar"	0	17	0	
		23518 tons regulus, at Swanses, "Star of the West"	0	17	0	
		23,-404 tons regulus, at Swansea, "Scout"	0	17	0	
		23.—113 tons bars, at Swansea, "Gamma"	86	0	0	per ton.
	89	25.— 20 tons bars, to arrive, per " Paracca"	86	0	0	**
	**	25 20 tons bars, to arrive, per "Paracca"	86	10	0	
		26 25 tons ingots, ex " Tinto"	95	0	0	
	99	26200 tons regulus, at Swanses	0	17	3	per unit.
A	rri	als from the West Coast, S.A., during the fortnight have been	n-			
			Bars.		In	gots.
		Eivir," Valparaiso	442			-
	•	Eivir," Valparaiso	-			. 198
	•	Ocean King," Pau de Azucar" 610	-			
	•	St. Bernard," Taital 640	5			
		Tocopilla," Tocopilla 350 350	-			-
		Alpha," Caldera 424	_			-
		Morning Glory," Caldera 57 595	-			
8		s of copper produce in first and second hands-				
			rs.		B	arilla.
	1					122
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Oct.											Walker, Parker, &	Co.
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	81-1	isle of	Man	 	100		. 14	11	6		Walker, Parker, &	Co.
	-1	Frank	Mills	 ******	80	*****	. 18	10	6		Sims, Willyams, &	Co.
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BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers. lct. 26—West Great Work... 5 4 0 4 ...£59 5 0 ...£ 308 9 \$—Trereife.

COPPER ORES. Sampled Oct. 18, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 2.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names. Tons. Amount.

Vivian and Sons 422 £3042 10 3

Freeman and Co. 193 1175 4 6

Granfoli and Sons. 454 2877 9 9

Sims, Willyams, and Co. 184 1087 4 6

Williams, Foeter, and Co. 496 2348 17 0

Mason and Elkington. 380 2014 13 3

Bankart and Sons 365 1524 9 0

Copper Minars' Company 79 463 13 6

Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 181 526 2 9 Total ...... 2705 £15,000 4 6

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next.—Mines and jarcels.—East Carn Brea 358.—Wheal Margery 353.—Prosper United 316.—East Rosewane 191.—West Besset 170.—Wheal Curit 137.—Levant 94.—Wheal Builet 89.—Copper Hill 88.—North Besset 69.—Botallack 67.—New Treleigh 51.—Tolvadden 50.—New Rosewane 38.—Boscas well 32.—Wheal Agar 9.—Tolal, 3079 tons,
38.—Slock 93. m Thursday week, 30v. 16.

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## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and emarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Mesers. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Mesers. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Mesers. Watson and Cuell, transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of parients mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and

toular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in If results do not hiways equal the exponential the same as a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

#### NEW INVENTIONS.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—
C. Worsan, Commercial Wharf, Kingsland-road.—Improvements in the means of and apparatus for consuming emoke in furnaces. Sept. 19.
W. Unwis, Sheffield, York.—Improvements in the manufacture of iron. Sept. 25.
R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street.—Improvements in mouiding crucibles and other hollow articles of plastic materials, and in apparatus employed therein. Sept. 26.
S. C. Salisburn, of New York.—Improvements in blast-furnaces. Oct. 2.
A. Chaig, Leeswoodhii Colliery, Mold, Flinishire.—Improvements in apparatus for setracting oil from coal, shale, and other minerals. Oct. 4.
W. Clark, 59, Chancery-lane.—Improvements in the treatment of copper ores in the manufacture of copper. Oct. 16.
LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—
W. LARHAN, Broodfield Works, Leeds, Yorkshire.—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for working or cutting coal or minerals, and for compressing or exhausting air to be employed therein, or for other purposes, some parts of which apparatus are inso applicable to upright shafts and other parts for regulating the flow or discharge of steam or other elastic fluids. April 29.
H. Brassman, Queen-street-place, City.—Improvements in the manufacture of pignon or foundry metal, and treating castings of such metal. May 1.
W. Henderson, Glasgow.—Improvements in extracting copper and several other metals from certain ores of the metals. May 5.
APECIFICATION'S published during the week:—
Furnaces for smelling from, 4d.; furnaces, 4d.; coke-ovens, 1s.; coke-ovens, 10d.; coke-ovens, 10d.

OBTAINING MOTIVE-POWER.—An invention has been provisionally pecified by Messrs. Turner and Coughin, of Piccadilly and Bermondsey, according to high it is proposed to compress air by a succession of pumps and receivers. In order distribute the compressed air, and thereby convey motive-power to engines in various calities, they propose to lay down a main from the principal receiver. There are the presently valves and cocks for regulating the supply.

CUTTING METAL.—An improved implement for cutting pipes and bars metal has been invented by Mr. Wolstenholme, of Radelyffe, Lancashire; it consists a revolving circular cutter, upon a suitable slide. The pipe or bar to be cut is securely idd in a vice or otherwise, and the circumference of the cutter is brought against the pe or bar by means of a screw passing through the lower end of the slide, the implement is then turned round by the bandle forming the continuation of the screw, and the litter is set up by the turning of the screw. By this means the cutter gradually penestee into the metal until the pipe is cut assunder, or the metal bar is sufficiently insated to enable it to be broken.

AGGREGATING COAL DUST .- Mr. Charles Noble, of New York, pro-

VARNISH and dried.

VARNISH FOR METALS,—For this purpose Mr. H. A. de Briou, jun., Welbeck-street, proposes to employ a compound of 45 czs. of benzoin in 1 galion of bohol, or methylated spirit, the dissolution being made with a slow heat, and the coponidal filtered. To remove the varuish he employs colloidion 4 parts and alcohol 1 pimixed, and to remove the colloidion he sees alcohol 18 parts and ether 2 parts. The valish is suitable for silver plate and similar metal.

MANUFACTURE OF WELDED IRON TUBES,—In the ordinary manner of constructing heating-furnaces used in the manufacture of these tuber of constructing heating-furnaces used in the manufacture of these tubes the furnace is made in two compartments, each compartment being provided with a fire-grate. One of the said compartments is called the backhole or warming-furnace, and the other is called the welding-furnace. The skelp, or partially formed tube to be welded, is first heated in the back-hole or warming-furnace, and afterwards transferred to the welding-furnace where it is raised to a welding best. The invention of Mr. James Fisher, of West Bromwich, consists in dispensing with the fire-grate at the back-hole or warming-furnace, and in se constructing and arranging the said back-hole or warming-furnace, and the welding-furnace. He builds the warming-furnace shall be heated by the waste heat from the welding-furnace. He builds the warming-furnace without any fire-grate. He builds the wolding-furnace in the ordinary way, excepting that he closes the end of the said furnace, incread of making it communicate directly with the stack. He perforate the wall separating the two furnaces with a series of holes, through which holes the flame and heated air from the welding-furnace pass into the warming-furnace, and from thence to the stack. By this arrangement the two furnaces are heated by the fire from one grate—namely, by the fire of the welding-furnace grate. It is claimed, that by constructing the heating-furnaces seconding to this invection great economy is effected in the fuel employed.

Terratment of Sulphuretres.—A furnace, designed to simplify and

of the welding-farnace grate. It is claimed, that by constructing the heating-farnaces according to this invention great economy is effected in the fuel employed.

TREATMENT OF SULPHURETS.—A furnace, designed to simplify and cheapen the process of desulphurising auriferous and argentiferous sulphurets, has been invented by Mr. William Bruckner, of San Francisco. It dispusses with the large and cumbrous reverberatory hearth, and tall and expensive chimney, necessary for getting up a suitable draft. The laborious and tedious process of hand stirring is also obviated. The furnace consists of a cylindrical iron grating, lined with brick, and having an orifice at each end about one-third the diameter of the cylinder. Upon the inside of the cylinder will be noticed a winding ridge, or riffer, the object of which is to distribute the ore, and keep it constantly exposing fresh surfaces to the action of the fames, as the cylinder is made to revolve. This revolution may be produced in any convenient manner. In the one on exhibition it is caused by an endiess chain passing over a revolving pulley. The cylinder rests upon friction rollers, upon which it is caused to revolve, instead of upon an axis. A small furnace is placed at one end, from which the fame is caused to pass fate and through the cylinder; atmospheric air is also allowed to pass freely into the spinder to hasten the process of desalphurisation. The frat cost of construction, the cost of fuel for continuing the operation, and that of labour for attendance, and time occupied in the process, are all vasily reduced. We are not aware that it has yet been subjected to any protracted practical experiment, but we can see no reason, either mechanical or philosophical, which shall militate against its auccessful introduction against the ordinary reverberatory hearth, for desulphurising ores. It is well worth the careful examination of all parties interested in metallurgical operation.

OPERA AND MARINE GLASSES.—The comfort attending the use of bimoral r glasses, as compared with telescopes, has long been acknowledged, but until very recently the prices asked for them have been so high that they have been generally regarded as an expensive luxury, and their use has been confined almost exclusively to the opera. Within the last few years, however, Mesars, Salom and Co, the optical instrument makers, of Edinburgh, have introduced an excellent binecular, which, although low in price, appears to be of the highest possible quality. The glass which we have just been testing is that sold by them at 58s., and is fully equal to those we have seen at three times the price. The material used is of the best possible quality, and the workmanship is really admirable. We believe that the great secret of the lowness of price is to be found in the extent to which the division of isbour has been carried, each instrument passing through the hands of ever thirty workmen, instead of three or four, as usual. The glass is well entitled to the patronage it has received, and as it has stood the test of cilmates, bot, cold, and humid, it is equally valuable in all parts of the world. In Great Britain and India large numbers have already been sold, and for prespecting it is all that the mining or pallway engineer need desire.

WILLIAM BUXTON, Eq., Castle-bill, Stafford—Charman (Ex-Mayor of Stafford and Director of the Stafford and Uttoxeter Railway).
HENRY TAYLOR, Eq., Flookersbrock House, Cheeter, colliery proprietor.
FREDERICK SEPTIMUS BATESON, Eq., Vale Cottage, Mold, Finishire, cotto

apinner, JULIUS C. J. BAILEY, Esq., C.E., Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, mining engined WILLIAM GREGORY, Esq., York-buildings, Liverpool (West of England Fire a WILLIAM GREGORY, ESQ., 104x-Sminning, Mold, Flintshire, colliery proprietor.
Life Insurarea Company).
WILLIAM WRIGHT CRAIG, Esq., Leeswood, Mold, Flintshire, colliery proprietor.
MARKHIN.
The Union Bank of London, Charing Cross Branch,
Messrs. Dixons and Company, bankers, Chester.
Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

Mesers. Finchett, Maddock, and Hordern, Abbey-square, Chester.
Mesers. Roborts, Keily, and Keene, Mold, Fliatshire.
Benezis. Henry White, Esq., 7, Tokenbouse-yard, Lothbury, London,
John Jones, Esq., Westminster-buildings, Chester.
Joseph Davies, Esq., Warrington.

4, ABBEY SQUARE, CHESTER, AND 2, SPRING GARDENS, S.W., LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and further developing the well-known Lesswood Main Coal Colliery, situate at Lesswood, near Mold, Flintshire, and erecting a refinery for the manufacture of paraffin and other olis.

The colliery adjoins the long-eatabilished Coed Taion Colliery on the south, and the justiy-selebrated Lesswood Cannel Coal Company's works on the west, and is connected, by means of a branch line, with the Chester and Mold Railway, the junction with the main line being at Padeswood station.

The proprietors have agreed to dispose of their entire interest in the colliery, and tacknote hereafter mentioned, inclusive of plant, machinery, railway wagons, stores, &c., for £30,000, one-baif of which they will take in paid-up shares, the remaining half to be paid as follows:—£750 out of the monies received for deposit and on allotment; £3750 at the expiration of three months from the date of the first payment, and £3750 at the expiration of three months next following. No promotion money will be charged to the shareholders.

is shareholders.

be colliery comprises large quantities of Main coal, with which the present plant is
ble of supplying the market for a considerable period; but it is proposed to sink two
shafts, at an outlay of £12,000, which may be conveniently extended over a period of
or three year.

capable of supplying the market for a considerable period; but it is proposed to sing an early new shafts, at an outlay of £12,000, which may be conveniently extended over a period of two or three years.

The colliery has been inspected by Prof. Beckett, F.G.S., of Wolverhampton, whose long acquaintance with and study of the district eminently fits him for forming a correct opinion, and he states that his seam is unquestionably of good quality, and that it averages 11 ft. in thickness, and its without injurious partings.

The colliery is capable of raising at present 1500 tons per week, and by the expenditure of the additional capital required for the two new pits the raisings would be doubled. There is an increasant demand for the Main coal, and in the best markets, and the proprietors supply several nailway and other companies with it. Since the discovery of the Lecawood Cannel Coal, this district, previously distinguished for the first-rate quality of its Main coal, has become a rich and rapidly increasing centre of industrial importance, owing to the unequalited quality of its distilled mineral ois an associated useful products.

In addition to the minerals leased to the proprietors, they have been fortunate enough to obtain a tack-note empowering them to prove and win the minerals under an estate containing 63 acres, lying to the north and north-east of their present colliery. As Cannel coal of good quality has been proved, and is being worked both on the north and east sides by two oil companies, there is little doubt of its existence over a large portion of this estate (indeed a seam of the best Curley Cannel, from 16 to 18 in. thick, has been discovered cropping out on the surface of the estate within the last few days, and a part of down-hills will be at once driven in the Cannel to prove the extent). Inasmuch, however, as no expenses have yet been incurred in relation to this estate, it has not been maken into account in estimating the purchase-money to be paid to the proprietors. The company will tak

(exclusive of the 63 acres), has not yet been proved, but it is believed that Cannel exists there. It is intended to erect a large number of retorts for the manufacture of the oil, the cost of which would be about £4000. The following adjoining companies—the Coppa Oil Company, the Flintshire Oil Company, and the North Waies Oil Company (established for objects similar to those of this company) having declared dividends equal to 10 per cent, in addition to earrying over considerable sums to their next account, the directors can confidently recommend investments in this company, inasmed as, by working their own Cannel, and having a large acreage of Main coal, they expect to be able to pay larger dividends. It may be stated that \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ tons of Oil. The cost of making I ton of oil (inclusive of Cannel, labour, casks, and once refining) will be £5. The average selling price of I ton of oil is upwards of £9. This company, by using their own Cannel, will only an advantage over those who have to prorbase Cannel for oil-making of about £1 profit per ton of oil. Thus, the market price of Cannel at the pit's mouth is 30s, per ton. It is expected that the Cannel raised by the company will not exceed 7s, per ton; there will, consequently, be a profit on the Cannel raised by the company of 23s, per ton.

Forms of applications for shares and all other information may be obtained from, and Articles of Association inspected at, the company's bankers and brokers, and at the company's offices in Chester.

Articles of Association inspected at, the company's Dankers and Vicester.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Leeswood Main Coal, Cannel, and Oil Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £, I request you to allot me shares in the Leeswood Main Coal, Cannel, and Oil Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to become a member of the company, and to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of such shares.

Name in full.

A same in full

Residence

Usual signature

## CASHWELL LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), of £3 each, £2 10s, paid up

Divided into 6400 shares of £3 each, £2 10s, paid up.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DE MEY, Esq., M.D., Eldon-aquare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JOHN CLARK, Esq., Wharfinger, Gateshead-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAM C. ARNISON, Esq., Altendaie-town, Northumberiand,

Mr. SIMEON JOEL, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. HOMAS SLATER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. JOHN T. THOMPSON, Nowcastle-on-Tyne.

SECRETARY—Mr. Matthew Armstrong, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANAGER AT THE MINES Captain John Peart, Alaton.

Manager at the Misses "Capital John Peart, Alston.

Cashwell was formerly known as Douke West End proper, and the eastern portion of this extensive royalty as Douke East End (asee "Hunt's Mineral Statistics"), and has produced in its opening out above 3000 tons of lead ore of excellent quality. It is situated about six miles south from Alston, Cumberland, and adjoins the once far-famed mines of Cross Fell to the east, and the operations of Cashwell have been principally confined to opening up a rich mine on the noted lodes or veins of Cross Fell, the main vein or lode running through the entire length of Cashwell. The importance of this fact cannot be overstated, as from this vein Cross Fell produced its large returns of lead ore in its former workings, as much as 200 to 300 tons per mouth having been obtained for numbers of years, which, calculated at the low price of £13 per ton, gives £30,000 per annum; and the gross return of this once magnificent property cannot have been far short of one million pounds sterling. Such success as this has from time to time encouraged Cashwell shareholders to push on their operations regardless of expense, and they are now about to receive a recompense equal to their indomitable perseverance. In Westgarth Forster's "Treatise on a Section of the Strata from Newcastle-on-Tyne to the Mountain of Cross Fell," published in 1817, he characterises Cross Fell as the second mine of importance in its riches for lead ore in the district, and he thus speaks:—

"This noble vein was discovered only a few years ago, and carried lead or on published in 1861, in his able and learned work on "The Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins of Alston Moor, by William Wallace, Eaq., of the London Lead Company," thus shie and learned work on "The Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins of Alston Moor, by William Wallace, Eaq., of the London Lead Company," thus dilates upon the vein so Cashwell; he says:—"Near the source of Cashwell, Doukeburn vein contained lead ore,

nected with conditions most favourable to the percolation and circulation of Rules, and favourable for lead ore.

Cashwell Mines have raised and sold since and including June 3d, during the present year of 1855, lead ore to the extent of 200 tons; and as operations have been commenced at the eastern end of the royalty, the main vein or lode of Cross Fell having been fully proved to the extent of one mile in length, there are satisfactory indications of opening and of the most extensive and slobat minas in the kingdom. The present manager proved to the extent of one mile in length, there are satisfactory indications of opening up one of the mest extensive and richest mines in the kingdom. The present manager of Cashwell, Capt. John Peart, succeeded Capt. John C. Cain, now of Newhouse, West-dale, one of the managers of those extensive lend mines of W. B. Baaumont, Esq. M.P. There is about £70 to the credit balance, after the payment of all liabilities to the present date, and therefore there are no calls ever expected to be made, as the mines have been opened out estifactorily. A large sum has been expended in bringing them to their present position, the lead ore at present worked giving a profit of 40 per cent. nett. A great rise in the price of shares must necessarily take place before long, there being no calls expected to be made, or no prospecting, calling forth years of labour and thousands of pounds expenditure. All this has been done, and as there is only the limited number of 600 shares at 50s. to be disposed of, applications for the same will be received till the £3d of November, by Messrs. Brawis and Lincus, of 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, and 73, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after which £4by can only be sold at a high premium. M.P. There is about £790 to the credit balance, after the payment of all liabilities to the present date, and therefore there are no calls ever expected to be made, as the mines have been opened out satisfactorily. A large sum has been expended in bringing them to their present position, the lead or a tyresent worked giving a profit of 40 per cent. A great rise in the price of shares must necessarily take place before long, there being no calls expected to be made, or no prospecting, calling forth years of labour and thousands of pounds expenditure. All this has been done, and as there is only the limited number of 600 shares at 380, to be disposed of, applications for the same will be received till the 23d of November, by Messrs. Brawis and Lyncu, of 3, Crown-court, old Broad-street, London, and 73, Clayton-street, Newcastie-on-Tyne, after which they can only be sold at a high premium.

COLD MINING.—The UNDERSIGNED, who has had a large of the high particulars being the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad, for the pressure of the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad the properties of the fact the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad the properties of the fact the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and abroad the management of auriferous quarts mines at home and the managemen

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—
W. P. DAVIS, having bad MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in
SLATE QUARRIES, is PREPARED to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT
THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, Wadebridge, Comwall.

M. R. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT.
THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, Wadebridge, Comwall.

SEEKING to INVEST in bong fide MINES.

THE MINING JUCILIA.

THE LEESWOOD MAIN COAL, CANNEL, AND OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £60,000, in 20,000 shares of £70 each.

Deposit on application £1, and £4 on aliotment.

Calls (if necessary) not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Deposit on application £2, and £4 on aliotment.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 los. on alietment.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 los. on alietment.

BIENCTURE.

THOMAS WATERS BRITTAIN, Eag., Deposit means of the Primary Wales Sinte Company (Limited).

Wales State Company (Limited).

Colonel HUGH CALVELEY COTTON, Anglessy, Gosport, Hampahira.

THOMAS GOODWIN, Eq., Incram-court, Fenchurch-arrest.

Lieut.-Col. H. GARNET MAN, Halstead Lodge, Seveneaks, Kent, Chalman of in

Frince of Wales State Company (Limited).

JAMES MAW, Eq., Stratford, Essex, Director of the Liand Green and Bin Enc

Company (Limited).

BANKERS—The National Bank Old Broad State of the Company (Limited).

mited).

BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad Street, E.C.,

AUDITOR—F. Bertram Smart, Esq.

SECRETARY—C. H. HAFFEY, Esq.

OFFICES,—13, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, E.C.

This company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the watlings of an established and valuable quarry in Garnarvonshire, know was the "Doubse
West," lying on the bill-side of Nantile Vale, and embracing and intersecting santy at
the valuable veins of siste in that district, including the celebrated Doubtes rein.

The company have agreed to purchase the quarries, which are in full work insules
with the plant and machinery, for the sum of £20,000, one-half of which is be pair
in each, and the remainder in paid-up shares. This amount is far less that the opini
expended in developing the quarries, and bringing them into their pressit reduce
condition; but the original proprietors have stipulated for retaining a large intensit in
the company.

condition; but the original property, of fine colour, split, and quality, the company.

There are seven known veins of slate in the property, of fine colour, split, and quality, the slates from which can be seen on the quay at Carnarvon, from whence they are shipped, or sent of by rail to all parts. The new Charing-cross Enlivay Hotel, the Lodes, bridge Hotel, and the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, are covered with green sland the country.

bridge Hotel, and the Star and currier motel, sticmmond, are covered with green size from this quarry.

The green size from the Dorothea West has long been known as the fissat in edge and quality, as well as the largest vein of green size in Carnarconshire. Gene Duchesses are now worth £19 per thousand, or £8 6s. 8d, per ton, and other size he proportionate price, being all about double the price of the best bins, and exceeding the average price per ton of all the copper ores of Cornwall. The price list, which can be had with the prospectus, will show the actual and relative prices of green and him slates.

be had with the prespectus, will show the actual and relative prices of green and sin states.

It will be obvious, therefore, that this quarry cannot be considered, in any respect, as of a speculative character. The accounts for working, and for slates manufactured as sold, during the past year, amounting to upwards of £4000, may be inspected as sold, during the past year, amounting to upwards of £4000, may be inspected as a sold, during the past year, amounting to upwards of £4000, may be inspected as a sold, during the past year, amounting to upwards of £4000 per month, and the profits be increased in proportion.

The two principal quarries are worked open from the surface, without any machiner for lifting, by levels driven into the workings at various depths. The tip for robbins aboundant for about 100 yards in depth and nearly half a mile in length.

In many essential respects this quarry possesses great advantages over others in the valley, and can be worked in several open galleries at the least cost of any quarry the district, owing to its elevation above the level of the surrounding country. A railway to Carnarvon passes within about half a mile chast cost of any quarry the district, owing to its elevation above the level of the surrounding country.

A railway to Carnarvon passes within about half a mile can cause of great extension in virgin ground, by the gradual development of the veins in regime communication with the two shippins ports of Carnarvon and Fort Madee.

The grant extends over 60 acres of land, and the quarres are unexpired, and as agreement has been entered into for the extension of such leass to 40 years. The royal can be under a lease, of which 27 years are unexpired, and as agreement has been entered into for the extension of such lease to 40 years. The royal can appended thereto of Mr. Griffith Ellis, the present manager of the interest of the respect of the Priss of Wales Quarry, will be found to confirm the foregoing statements.

The working of the quarries is proposed to be under

General Manager of the Prince of Wates State Company.

Report of Mr. Griffirm Ellis, the Manager of the late Mr. Assheton Smith's Lianberts Quarries, on the Dorothea West State Quarry.

March 20.—I visited and inspected the above-named size quarry on the 18th Size, 1865, and find that the size veins you are working upon are in the same Cambrian fraction of Col. Pennant's, Mr. Assheton Smith's, Glynthony, Penyroused, Ciodh'ria, Penybryn, Dorothea, Talyasara, and Cligwyn. Your openings at present are as the south-east beds (or veins) of this formation, the green, red, and gry (or Penyrous and Clodfa'r'ion), and in the lowest quarry you have the Dorothea coming in, which dips under the others, and which could not be worked to any exists without working the others first. But the others will pay well for the working, as there is such a guidemand upon the green and red, and the grey, or blue, as you call it; it is called bethe New Quarry, of which thousands of tons are worked both at Penrhya and here, as shipped every month. In the meadows below you will find all the other veins dipping under the workings you have airracity opened, and where, no doubt, you will find sheddance of good slate-making rock. The manufactured slates which I saw on the west were equal to any that I have seen got out of the same sort of beds either af Rushra or here. I need not go into any estimate about the working of the quarries you may open afresh, but I must say that those opened are now being properly worked, and fine the prices obtained, and the quantity, it is clear from the books that werything is in a prosperous condition, and in a fair way to be, as far as slate-making rock is consens, not second to any in the viale of Nantlie. It has been proved that the Clienya, history and the prices of the same veins, the bile, red, and green from Clodfa'rion to the extreme boundary of Penyroraed.

GRIFFITH ELLIS, Disorwed Quarries.

Report of Mr. John Romery, the Resident Manager of the Prince of Walss Slate Quarries.

rt of Mr., John Roberts, the Resident Manager of the Prince of Wales Slate Query Report of Mr., John Roberts, the Resident Manager of the Prince of Wales Siai Quary March 25. — I have visited and inspected the Dorothea West Quarry, and the foliation is my opinion of the quarry. The blue siate vent is the same as that of the Destination of the Common of the Comm

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Dorothea West, Green, Blue, and Red Slate Company (Limits).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, the National Bank, the sum of £ being the amount of the deposit of £1 per share on shares of £5 each, in sense in the properties of £5 each, in sense in the company of £5 each, in sense in the com

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

Received the day of 186 , from 186 , from 186 on account of the Directors of the Dorathea West, Green, Bins, and Rel Subscripton (Limited), being the deposit on shares in the above company.

For the National Bush.

SOUTH TREVENNA TIN AND COPPER MINIGE IN 3000 shares of £5 each; £1 to be paid on application, and £1 on alternet, the remainder in calls, if required.

In 3000 shares of £5 each; £1 to be paid on application, and £1 on alternet, the remainder in calls, if required.

It is considered by practical mining surveyors that these first phyments will be similed, and will enable large returns of minerals to be made.

The following gentlemen have signified their willingness to act in the first build DIERCTOR.

CHARLES T. HAWKINS, Eq., Summer-town, near Oxford (Director of the Graid Moslwyn Siate Company, St.) Summer-town, near Oxford (Director of the Graid Moslwyn Siate Company, St.)

ROBERT SERJEANT, Eq., Tavistock-road, Callington, Cornwall, GEORGE HEWETT, Eag., Park-town, near Oxford (Director of the west Cliffed Moning Company, &c.)

THOMAS GILLBEE CULLEN, Eq., 45, St. George's-road, Southwark, London.

JAMES WOOLCOTT, Eq., iron merchant, 1, Laurence Pountary-hill, Cannos-similar London.

Managing Directors—William Howard William Howard Company, Scillar Coat. Acept — Capt. Thomas Jennines.

SECILITION—Benjamin J. Boyes Fowley, Eq., Plymouth.

SECRETARY—Frederick Kewill, Eq.

OFFICE,—16, ASHLEY TERRACE, NORTH BOAD, PLYMOUTH.

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AGENT.

# Botices to Correspondents.

a ginh inservenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the pat year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly gis in recipt: It then forms an accumulating useful work of reference,

ing on needight is then forms an accumumate which is then forms an accumumate which is the following and the following and the following and the subject, published in the Journal of Oct. 14, may I ask if this "air-d page on the subject, published in the following away the oxygen, might not the atmospher to the subject and the subject with the six first short-ling or effect, and could not oxygen be made in some artifact had in collected and the subject to the subject in some artifact of the subject is subject to the subject in some artifact of the subject is subject to the subject in some artifact of the subject is subject to the subject in some artifact of the subject is subject to the subject in subject i

WHO THEAMS.—If the purser would furnish the Journal with at least a regular monthly month is would greatly oblige—Distant Shareholders.

when he may be seen a way as to make the engine itself carry the load.—J. H. T. which apparatus in such a way as to make the engine itself carry the load.—J. H. T. which apparatus in such a way as to make the engine itself carry the load.—J. H. T. which apparatus in such a way as to make the engine itself carry the load.—J. H. T. which appared to the capability properly during the property of the capability of the dry seasons, but the exact locality from gid on the Quebrada property during the dry seasons, but the exact locality from gid on the Quebrada property during the dry seasons, but the exact locality from gid on the Quebrada property during the dry seasons, but the exact locality from gid on the Quebrada property during the revolutionary wars, where the gold was obtained has been lost sight of during the revolutionary wars, and the capability of the Quebrada Mines to return 300,0000, worth of ore per language to the capability of the Quebrada for the capability of the Quebrada property; and, however hold Captain Fracti's elicitation may appear, he gives good data for his statement.

Larf Cast Brea.—Why is not the Journal a means of communication between the committee of management and the shareholders who do not attend the bi-monthly mediags are informed that the cash in hand is 10501. 18, 3d. We will say nothing of on bills due and ore ready for sale (which has no doubt been sold), but we will seen to the Golden mediag, just held, upon the authority of which, doubtless, we fall it stated that the accounts of July and Ang. show a credit balance of 8062. 19s. 10d. 5th a werd of intermediate sales, no dividend, nor any palpable reason for a dividend mit baring been declared. Surely, it is high time for the shareholders generally to ensure since the property itself is worth next to nothing, or the management worth less. No shareholder need imagine that he is injuring his property for make the shareholders it intrinsic value, to be deteriorated daily, through want of the weak against the shareholders lake p

State Diagram,—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through when batters should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latterr appear in or siverising columns.

# THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

There is a decrease in the general account of our exports for the nine month sending Sept. 30 of 3,686,784\$\( l\_i \), but for the month itself there is a increase of 2,628,739\$\( l\_i \), as compared with the corresponding periods of lat year. The Board of Trade returns, whence these figures are taken, give the total declared value of exported articles, the produce and manufacture of this tecontry, at 119,717,377\$\( l\_i \), for the three-quarters of this year, 480112 (1964), 161\$\( l\_i \) in 1864, and for the month at 17,316,681\$\( l\_i \), against 14.667,942\$\( l\_i \) in Sept., 1664. With such enormous results of the enterprise of this country, it does seem immaterial whether fluctuations in the returns occur, but, on the contrary, is evidence of the wonderful efforts made to expand commerce in every branch, and which necessarily must, from time to time, produce variation in the amount of shipments. The plassiory of the cause of the drain for gold which occurred lately, in the face of the continental exchanges being in favour of this country, and there is god reason in considering the matter in this light; but, be the cause what it may, it is clear that it was altogether internal, and, consequently, to the the gold was merely passing from the Bank of England to local banks, to return in das events.

agod reason in considering the matter in this light; but, be the cause what it may, it is clear that it was altogether internal, and, consequently, that the gold was merely passing from the Bank of England to local banks, to remark that, although there is decrease in several months of this year, an advance, month by month, in 1865. In January, the total value was such 13,497,1111; May, 13,194,7881; June, 13,227,0622; July, 14,113,4102.; Anguat, 14,158,6481, 94,7581; June, 13,227,0622; July, 14,113,4102.; Mining industry fully maintains its position in these gigantic figures, add it is particularly gratifying to find that of the general decrease of its particularly gratifying to find that of the general decrease of its particularly gratifying to find that of the general decrease of its particularly gratifying to find that of the general decrease of its particularly gratifying to find that of the general decrease of its a collective decrease in six heads of 1,328,11192, and an increase in five passes, 31,3051; and the search of the total. The aggregate for the nine is a collective decrease in six heads of 1,328,1192, and an increase in five passes, 31,3051; and the search of the latter, or those showned of the search of the latter, or those showned the search of the latter, or those showned the search of the kingdom, which, by the same is search and the passes of the kingdom, which, by the same is passed to the search exports of the kingdom, which, by the same is believed to the search of the passes of th

exports for the nine months amounted to 9,908,015L, and the imports to 14,421,018L, giving, consequently, 4,513,003L to our credit. The exports consisted of 5,483,466L in gold, and 4,424,549L in silver, and the imports were 9,643,001L in gold, and 4,778,017L in silver, being an excess in gold of 4,159,535L, and in silver of 353,468L. The chief import was from Mexico and South America, which amounted 5,752,854L, against 316,578L exported to the same places. The United States furnished 3,377,081L, against 19,991L; Australia, 2,155,364L, against 37,617L; Portugal, 663,918L, against 80,943L; British North America, 129,337L, against 80,392L; West Coast of Africa, 96,610L, against 42,216L; British South Africa, 53,359L, against 19,469L; Turkey, 1468L, against 303L; "other countries," 339,310L, against 46,255L. On the other hand, we sent to France 3,090,205L, and received 948,369L; to Egypt, 1,999,453L, against 276,393L; to Spain, 1,403,963L, against 22,468L; to Holland, 1,067,477L, against 39,972L; to the Hanse Towns, 614 481L, against 15,365L; and to Belgium, 543,924L, against 149,510L. Gibraltar, 61,689L, without any export from this country; Russia,119,637L, on similar terms; and Malta, 2807L

#### DETECTION OF FIRE-DAMP IN COLLIERIES.

DETECTION OF FIRE-DAMP IN COLLIERIES.

In connection with colliery operations, there is nothing which requires such continuous and careful attention as the ventilation, and it cannot be doubted that, even when the utmost skill is brought to bear, the prevention of accumulations of fire-damp is practically impossible; it is, therefore, of paramount importance that a ready and infallible means of detecting the presence of the destructive gas should be at the disposal of those responsible for the safety of the mine, and that a means should be provided of giving light to the collier in workings wherein the air, although not so pure as at surface, is not sufficiently contaminated to be dangerous to human life. Until the beginning of the present century the sole means of ascertanining that the fire-damp existed to a dangerous extent was by the actual ignition of the entire mass, whilst the dim light of the steel-mill was the only one with which a dangerous atmosphere could be entered, and even with this there was the danger of the sparks inflaming the gas.

In 1812 the inefficiency of the then existing arrangements was made painfully apparent by the Felling Colliery explosion, the fact of a pit judiciously worked and, as was supposed, adequately ventilated being subjected to so extensive a calamity as to cause the sacrifice of three-fourths of the large staff of workmen employed, leading to the most carnest efforts to devise a remedy. The first lamp capable of burning in an explosive atmosphere without communicating fame to the gas was devised by Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, and consisted of an arrangement for blowing through water the air to support combustion, and for permitting the escape of the heated air through the same medium. This arrangement being necessarily somewhat complicated, efforts were made to discover a more simple one, which led to the introduction of the safety-lamps now generally in use. The fact that burning gases would not pass through tubes below a certain diameter was first noticed by Tennant,

having enabled important tests to be made, which would otherwise have been impracticable.

Another step has now been made in connection with the subject of firedamp by the introduction of the simple and highly sensitive indicator devised by Mr. G. F. Ansell, of the Royal Mint. As in the case of the safety-lamp, Ansell's Fire-damp Indicator is the practical application of a natural law previously eliminated by Mr. Thomas Graham, F.R.S., the Master of the Mint; this law may be popularly explained somewhat thus—when two different gases, as atmospheric air and fire-damp for example, are brought into contact with each other they have a tendency to mix, and whilst this mixture is taking place the atoms of each gas travel at a speed peculiar to that gas, which speed remains the same under all circumstances. Another peculiarity is that the speed of a gas remains the same whether it is passing into space or into another gas, and whether it is passing through a porous substance or is perfectly free. Mr. Ansell practically applies these facts to the detection of fire-damp, and since his indicator enables the exact percentage of the deleterious gas to be ascertained, the application is of the utmost importance. It fortunately happens that a light gas like fire-damp travels much faster than heavy ones like atmospheric air; and as Mr. Ansell's indicator is filled with the atmospheric air, it is obvious that when it is taken into an explosive atmosphere the fire-damp will enter the indicator being increased, it is easy to apply such increase to the moving of a lever, by which, as Mr. Ansell expresses it, he obtains "a motive-power, by which he can telegraph to a distance (as well as give an audible signal at the actual seat of danger) the locality in which firedamp exists."

Upon the first mention of Mr. Ansell's apparatus, a question was raised

an audible signal at the actual seat of danger) the locality in which firedamp exists."

Upon the first mention of Mr. Ansell's apparatus, a question was raised as to whether the index having once indicated the presence of fire-damp would return to its normal position ready to indicate afresh; and as, from some misconception of the point raised, the question was not distinctly answered in the affirmative, many have given no further attention to the invention, upon the supposition that it was merely an ingenious scientific toy, unfit for practical use. So far from there being any grounds for these conclusions, it is a fact that practically Ansell's Fire-damp Indicator distinctly shows the percentage of fire-damp present in every level passed through, and in every working place visited, no matter how great the variation in the places successively tested. The misconception appears to have arisen from Mr. Ansell having replied upon strict chemical facts, which the practical man would regard as unimportant. Assuming the indication of 6 per cent. Assuming the indication of 6 per cent, would be equally rapid, and so on for any other percentage. This is all that colliery owners require, and there can be no doubt that the adoption of the instrument will be so general as to prove that since the discovery of the safety-lamp no more important instrument than this has been placed at their disposal. The fact that in either of the mixtures mentioned the index of the indicator would return to zero after being some time in the gas is one of no more interest to the practical man than the fact that flame may under certain circumstances be drawn through the Davy lamp. The indicator is instantaneous in its action, and reliable in its results, and is, therefore, entitled to be universally adopted.

SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE.-Mr. Samuel Godfrey, of Middlesbro'on-Tees, has recently patented some improvements in the construction of furnace-bars and fire-grates well worthy the attention of all interested in smoke consumption. Mr. Godfrey states in his specification that his invention consists in constructing fire-bars movable or fixed, the fire surface of each of which is grooved, and forms a right line, or proximate right line, such fire-bars having a number of wings, with the same right line and grooved surface, but otherwise each bar is of a curved form, with notches near the angles, made by the investions of the right line with the curred near the angles, made by the junctions of the right lines with the curved lines, for the purpose of gripping the clinkers and bringing the same through the bars. The wings when the bars are in position in the grate are interthe bars. The wings when the bars are in position in the grate are interposed between one another, as is exemplified by the drawings accompanying the specification. Mr. Godfrey states—"By the use of my invention I obtain a larger area of air space than can be obtained by the bars hitherto used, and, consequently, effect more complete combustion of the fael, preventing the accumulation of slag, clinker, or the fouling of the bars, as they can have rotative or rocking motion given thereto. Thereby effecting a considerable saving in the consumption of fuel, and diminution of the labour of the fireman." Mr. Godfrey further states that for the side bars he should use rocking bars, with wings angularly formed as regards the fire surface, so that one part may be part of the bottom of the grate, and the other part be part of the side of the grate, with curved lines connecting the two extremities of the angle lines. The bars can be placed either longitudinally or transversely in the furnace, and are applicable to reverberatory furnaces, as well as boiler furnaces, whether marine, stationary, or locomotive. Moreover, the movable fire-bars can be disposed vertically at the front, the back, and the side of the furnace or grate; or

such bars may be fitted in any other convenient manner or position. Fixed side bars can be used similarly winged. In order to afford rotative or rocking motion to the bars, suitable gearing, shown by the drawings accompanying the specification, is used by Mr. Godfrey.

#### DUBLIN EXHIBITION-No. VI.

Besides the steam-engine of Mr. HACKWORTH, already described, there Besides the steam-engine of Mr. Hackworth, already described, there are two other steam-engines which are also worthy of particular notice. One of these is a large expansive engine, by Mr. James C. Kay, Phenix Works, Bary, Lancashire. It is of a most interesting construction, and contains patent equilibrium and expansion slide-valve arrangements. Without, however, entering into a detailed description, the following may be stated as the principal points:—The valves, which are simple plate-valves, are only about one-sixth of the ordinary size, work without packing springs, &c., having only as much pressure as is necessary to make them steam-tight. The valves for the admission of steam to the cylinder are adjusted on as to give steam on the piston after passing the centres. ing springs, &c., having only as much pressure as is necessary to make them steam-tight. The valves for the admission of steam to the cylinder are adjusted so as to give steam on the piston after passing the centres, the object being to strike a moving body, having then only the resistance of the machinery, or duty on engine, instead of giving steam lead to the engine, or giving steam at dead centres. Again, the valves for cutting off steam to work expansively, which is done very rapidly, are designed to perform this duty to any extent, as the pressure of steam or duty on engine requires, and the exhaust valves are so arranged as to open readily and remain wide open during nearly seven-eighths of the stroke. The valves, which are all worked by an ingenious arrangement of ordinary eccentrics, are well regulated in their action, and there is a good deal of stability in the working or vital parts of the engine; besides which there is a probable reduction in the labour required to keep the engine in good working condition, as well as a considerable saving in the consumption of fuel, from the perfect manner in which the expansive valves perform their duty, and a very material diminution in friction also.

The other engine alluded to is a fine horizontal one, of 25-horse power, which belongs to the Exhibition building. It is intended for driving a fan or ventilating apparatus in the winter season, to work under the floor of the building, the air being afterwards heated so as to preserve a uniform temperature, which will be requisite when the building is arranged as a winter garden. It is also designed for working a set of pumps to supply a tank on the roof of the Exhibition, which contains 20,000 gallons of water, and also for working a pump of Appole's construction, for the supply of the fountains in the grounds.

There is also one of Lenois's Gas-Engines exhibited. It has Anvænson's patent Gas Exhauster combined with it, and very much resembles a horizontal steam-engine in appearance. The motive-power is the ordi-

water, and also for working a pump of APPEDD's constitution, for the supply of the fountains in the grounds.

There is also one of Lenoir's Gas-Engines exhibited. It has Anderson's patent Gas Exhauster combined with it, and very much resembles a horizontal steam-engine in appearance. The motive-power is the ordinary coal gas, which, with atmospheric air, is introduced into the cylinder in the proportion of 11 parts of air to one of gas. This is then exploded by means of an electric spark, the expansive force thus obtained giving motion to the piston. The cost of working, taking gas at 4s. per 1000 ft., is estimated, including expenses of battery, not to exceed 3d. per hour. This kind of engine, however, though pretty generally used in Paris, has not as yet made much way in England.

An interesting machine, called the "Patent Portable Silent Fan," is exhibited by Messrs. Freeman and Grundy, Manchester. It is, however, not quite noiseless, but works pretty easily; and it is stated that a speed of 1500 revolutions per minute may be obtained by 20 strokes of the actuating lever. It is mounted on a cast-iron framework, and the gearing for producing the required speed is complete in the same machine, so that it can be applied direct to its work.

There is an imposing display of wheel-tyres and axles, comprising some fine specimens of work belonging to Owen's Patent Wheel, Tyre, and Axle Company. The wheels exhibited by this company, which are perfectly solid throughout, are welded in one piece by an immensely powerful steam-hammer, and the most satisfactory evidence is afforded to show the completeness of the welding. The cast-steel tyres also exhibited by the same company are made from a circular ingot, thoroughly hammered and rolled according to Owen's patent rolling process. Burke's patent Tyres, which are likewise solid throughout, containing neither hole nor rivet, possess some advantages, not the least important of which is in the comparative non-liability to fracture from the mode in which the wheel and tyre a

and tyre are connected together. Where these tyres have been tried it appears they have given satisfaction; but an objection is raised as to the difficulty of making use of the tyre in the case of tightening, or of repairs being afterwards needed.

Messrs. SHARP, STEWART, and Co., Atlas Works, Manchester, have on a view a number of GIFFARD's Injectors; also, one of SELLER's patent Self-Acting Screwing Machines, which is said to possess many advantages over the ordinary machines of the same class, giving a more perfect thread, as well as doing work quickly, and enabling the cutting dies to be preserved in good condition. They also exhibit a fine Stot Drilling Machine, capable of cutting out forked ends, cotter holes, grooves and key-boards from the solid, and it is stated that it works with such accuracy that the cuts being once made the application of the file is quite unnecessary afterwards.

Amongst soveral excellent machines exhibited by Messrs. Mura and Co., Manchester, is a fine 6-inch centre Self-Acting Screw-cutting Footal the, with patent double treddle and improved anti-friction external crank and chain rolling motion. It has also change wheels, with a full complement of chucks and driving plates to suit. The bed, which is 8 feet long, is got up perfectly true, the cranks are fixed at opposite centres, and besides the advantage of this lathe being able to be started from any point, the workman is enabled to get the full benefit of any additional assistance when necessary. There is also a new reversing motion to tail-pin, for the purpose of sliding or cutting screws left or right, without changing wheels or stopping the lathe. The compound slide rest, moreover, is fitted up with an ingenious contrivance for drawing out the tool quickly, which is a very important advantage in screw-cutting.

A fine Slotting, Shaping, and Key-grooving Machine is also exhibited by the same firm. It is capable of slotting a wheel 3 feet in diameter. The ram, which has a maximum stroke of 6 inches, works in adjustable to a v

the line. The machines, besides being portable and readily set up, are stated to be very efficient in working.

Amongst the Miscellaneous Articles are some excellent specimens of Iron, by Messrs. Moore and Manry, Dudley and London, including some of Woodcock's Patent Roll Girders, and tested samples of Lord Ward's iron. Also a number of fine brass and copper tubes, by the Broughton Copper Company (Limited), and some remarkable bituminised paper tubes, by Messrs. Karl Fuess and Co., of Hamburg.

On the Internal Heat of the Earth as a Source of Motive Power.—Mr. George Greaves, M.R.C.S., read a paper on this subject at the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which the following is an abstract:—It has been very generally admitted that coal will not see set to be funished because of the exhaustion of the stores of the mineral now existing in the coal measures; and further, that the obstacles to the continued working of the inlines will not be engineering difficulties. The increased depth from which the coal will have to be brought may add to the cost, but at that increased cost it will still be fix a long time obtainable. The author considered the real insurmountable obstacle to be the high

That temperature had egree of heat in which any exertion. It had emperature of the lower portions of the carboniferous strata. Tha been shown to be at a depth of 4000 ft. at least 120° Fahr., a degree only or reast tues might not be made the means of rendering that supply an-whether, in short, the internal heat of the earth might not, to some extent, One or two modes of doing this had presented themselves to his mind, he might, he conceived, he the direct production of steam-power, by bringing water from the surface in contact with the heated strata by means of arte-s or otherwise.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—There have been only two full business days since my last report, and, so far as transactions have taken place, they have been principally in sellers' favour. The very cheering intelligence to hand from America, as to the high value of manufactured iron there, and the likelihood that we shall have neither higher protective tariffs, nor further polihood that we shall have neither higher protective tariffs, nor further political embroilment with that country, is reassuring as to our prospective exports of iron to the United States; and, with the exception of the political events which are emerging in Central Europe, through the aggrandising policy of Prussia and Austria, the future of the trade in metals is full of hope. The lessons of the "Cramlington Strike" are being attentively read and studied by proprietors and workers in coal mines. The consequence is that colliers are now in receipt of the highest wages ever attained in this part of the country; and as coals are in very great demand, and vessels have to wait for days before they can get on to a loading berth—42 were waiting one day last week for coals at a port in the Frith of Forth—prices are veering upwards, and the trade is full of activity and life notwithstanding.

notwithstanding.

The shipments of Pig-Iron from Scotland, for the week ending Oct. 31. The shipments of Pig-Iron from Scotland, for the week ending Oct. 31, are 13,963 tons, against 10,987 tons last year: total this year, 582,411 tons; increase, 40,964 tons. The market during the week has been interfered with, and was rather inactive; the prices are 58s. 74d. to 58s. 16d. cash, 59s. to 58s. 6d. a month accepted; to-day, 58s. 104d. to 58s. 6d. a month taken for warrants, Makers' iron, No. 1, 58s. 3d. to 58s. 6d.; No. 3, 57s. 3d. to 57s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, 66s.; Coltness, 67s. The number of furnaces in blast last week was the same as in the corresponding week last year—137. Monthly averages of pig-iron:—1865, January, 49s. 9d.; February, 50s. 44d.; March, 50s. 10d.; April, 55s. 9d.; May, 54s. 7d.; August, 54s. 9d.; September, 57s. 4d.; October, 57s. 10d.—1864, January, 64s. 10d.; February, 60s. 8d.; March, 57s. 9d.; April, 59s. 3d.; May, 59s. 2d.; June, 57s. 8d.; July, 58s. 6d.; August, 58s. 2d.; September, 58s. 4d.; October, 52s.; November, 51s. 1d.; December, 50s. 3d. The market for all kinds of Manupactured Iron is most satisfactory, and orders have been very freely offered ber, 51s. Id.; December, 56s. 3d. The market for all kinds of MANUFACTURED IRON is most satisfactory, and orders have been very freely offered during the last week, especially for shipment. In Shipment, In Shipmen

3½ inches, 41 lbs. to yard, 5l. 6s.; 5 inches, 70 lbs. to yard, 5l.; intermediate sizes in proportion. All larger sizes are matters of special contract, and vary according to the weight of metal and repute of maker.

The demand for Coals for shipment is most extraordinary, especially after the closing of the navigation of the Northern ports. In the Frith of Forth the detection of vessels is a subject of complaint, while in the Clyde ports, owing to the greater facilities, loading is more easily accomplished. From the 1st inst. coal miners' wages are 5s. per day, the highest maximum ever reached in Scotland. This increase in wages has necessarily enhanced the price of coal, both for home use and exportation; and masters being without stocks, and much pressed with orders, we must look for considerably higher prices ruling during the winter months. The exports are, for the week justended—22,300 tons, against 22,850 tons same time last year. This deficiency is owing to the want of coal at the ports of shipment.

## REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Nov. 2.—The Coal and other staple trades here continue satisfactory, and the prices of most articles produced are better than those obtained for several years. Generally, a very good understanding exists between the employers and employed, although there is some agitation going on amongst the smiths in Gateshead and other places for nine hours work instead of the present arrangements. The Cramlington Strike still continues, but there are signs to be discerned of the end approaching. It has been pretty generally circulated that the men engaged in the strike were not to be employed at other works in the district; but it is clear that, at any rate, this does not apply to the Durham colleries, for agents have attended at Cramlington from those works prepared to engage all, or nearly all, the men; and it is curious to observe that, although the men are slowly moving away, they are not very eager to avail themselves of the offers made to them. They have a pretty shrewd guess that the work offered does not possess made to them themselves; and should this prove to be correct, it will be the first step to an agreement. The chances of coming to an amicable agreement must be very much instead of the them cand Mr. Potter to meet and attempt to arrange matters between themselves; and should this prove to be correct, it will be the first step to an agreement. The chances of coming to an amicable agreement must be very much placed by the men meeting their own employers, instead of meeting a committee of the Steam Coal Owners. The works of the Type Coal Company continue to progress safe.

Bleam Coal Owners. The works of the Type Coal Company continue to progress safe.

Bleam Coal Owners. The works of the Type Coal Company continue to progress and the engines themselves are understood to be in cours of construction in Shropshire. A mumber of men are also engaged in driving the adit drift for the discharge of the water into the Type.

A dreadfal boiler explosion took place at Wylam Collier

factorily. Part of the erections are up, and some of the bollers placed at Wallsand, and the engines themselves are understood to be in course of construction in Shropshire. A number of men are also engaged in driving the adit drift for the discharge of the water into the Tyne.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place at Wylam Colliery, by which two men and a boy were killed. This is one of the oldest collieries on the Tyne, and the property of Capt. Blackett. The explosion took place at an underground engine. At the inquest the enginewright, w. Golightly, stated that the boiler had been repaired a month ago; it was 30 ft. In length and 5 ft. diameter, with two safety-valves, one 2½ in. and the other 3 in. diameter. It had also two floats, and was fed by the hand; it was worked at 32 its. per square inch pressure. On the Saturday before the accident he and the blacksmith inspected the boiler. He then considered the boiler to be perfectly safe. The boiler was supplied by Howard, of the North Shore, and was put down the pit in 1860. He admitted the iron was bad, and the plate to and was put down the pit in 1860. He admitted the iron was bad, and the plate to and was put down the pit in 1860. He admitted the iron was bad, and the plate to dink; it being only ½ in. thick. After this conclusive evidence the following extraordinary verdict was given by the jury:—"That A. Carly, W. Blackburo, and W. Best dinking the distribution of the safety was explosion at Wylam Colliery, and that the said explosion was caused by an over-pressure of steam in the boiler, in consequence of the safety-valves being improperly overweighted, and that such over-pressure, acting upon a defective plate in the said boiler, caused the same to burst, but by whom the said safety-valves were so overweighted there is no evidence to show."

On Tuesday Mr. C. Brough sold by auction, at the Queen's Head Hotel Newcastle, the extensive Thorniey Coal and the biddings were began by Mostard Barras, not as a important season Areas and the part of the well-

#### FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REPORT

Nov. 2.—There is nothing new to report of the state of the Iron 'Trade, except for plates, which are not much sought after, the works are well supplied with orders, and for thin sheets, angle, and other moulded bars, and ops, the demand is in advance of the make. The American orders are but there is the greatest confidence in a very ming in so actively. good trade next spring. Pig-iron is not being sold good trade next spring. Fig. 170n is not being sold much, as makers have large contracts to execute, but prices are firm, and seem more likely to advance than to fall. Tin-plates are hardening in price, and consumers seem disposed to stock if they can.

The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce has taken up the question

The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce has taken up the question of Freights. In a series of resolutions to which they have agreed, and which the Chairman, Mr. John Moreton; and the secretary, Mr. E. J. Gibbs, have drawn up, the true principles of railway control are laid down. The first two resolutions are as follow:—

That inasmuch as railway companies have been invested by law, and for the benefit of the public, with a practical monopoly (at least so for as inland towns are concerned) of the carriage of all goods, they are bound to take into account the interest of the public is fixing their rates. Hence, if a rate of 10s. and a rate of 20s. would pay the same dividend to the shareholders, the railway companies are bound to carry at the lower rate. That the system of charging very low rates where any competition by sea is to be must, and very high rates where only land carriage is possible, is unjust, and contrary to the spirit of the Acts of Parliament under which railway take their powers, and that it is, in addition, permanently injurious to the railway companies themselves, as tending to check, in a very decided manner, the growth of all midland towns.

The great inequalities which exist, to the disadvantage of Wolver-

hampton, are pointed out, and the true principle of regulating charges is thus laid down:—

thus laid down:—
That the fair way of making all these rates would be to fix a proper and sufficient charge for all the expenses which attach equally to long and short journeys, and a mileage rate for the conveyance of goods from station to station, which for the came classes of goods should always be the same.

If, however, the adoption of this system is not at present practicable, they claim in any case a redress of existing inequalities, and say—
That unless some such reduction as has been suggested be made, it will be the interest and the duty of the traders in this district to support in Parliament, and by a guarantee of traffic, any proposed railway or canal company which is willing to adopt a sufficiently low mileage rate and a sufficiently low and distinct system of terminal and other dead charges.

It is stated that a valuable Cannel coal has been found near Burslem, in North Staffordshire, and that oil has been extracted from it in quantity

It is stated that a valuable Cannel coal has been found near Burslem, in North Staffordshire, and that oil has been extracted from it in quantity to make the manufacture very profitable.

An inquest, held before Mr. Hooper, at Rowley Regis, on Tuesday, showed the want of discipline in coal mines. The deceased was working in a shaft, an explosion took place in the pit, and the brisks which lined the shaft, shaken down by the force of the current of sir, killed the man. The question was, what caused the explosion of gas in the workings? The witnesses said that all the men were working with locked lamps, and that no one was smoking. It was suggested that the gause of one of the lamps may have become injured, or have been bount through. It came out in the evidence that the men in the pit were in the habit of amoking, one witnesses saying that he had even seen the bottom of the safety-lamps unsersewed to get a light. Some act of this kind may have occasioned the explosion. In the absence of any evidence as to the cause, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

# REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 2.—A quiet tone pervades the Iron Trade in all its branches though manufacturers have plenty of orders on hand to keep their works going full time. Still the markets are generally dull, and the complaint is pretty general that the enquiry for iron is diminishing. There is a strong feeling prevailing as to the existing rates charged for the conveyance of iron by our railways, and as an organised committee has been appointed we have no doubt they will be able to effect a reduction of rates, or equivalent advantages. The railway schemes in progress are likely to be greater than they have been of late years. There are lines projected to run into the heart of the Midland and London and North-Western, which will most assuredly be opposed by those companies when the measures get into Parliament. Surveys are being made for a new line from Sheffield to Buxton, with the view to form a route much shorter than those already in existence. The new branch of the Midland from Buxton to New Mills is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in the course of next year. The direct line from Sheffield to Chesterfield continues to be let in sections to the contractors, and there is every visible outward sign of rapid progress. The Coal Trade is in an improved position, and the demand is daily increasing for manufacturing purposes. Hard coal is much enquired after for locomotive purposes.

The result of the inquest upon the sufferers by the explosion at Bright-side Colliery is a verdict of "Accidental Death," coupled with the presentment "that in the opinion of the jury the working of the mine has been very unsatisfactory, and that the conduct of the viewer (Thomas Tweedale) and his deputies is highly censurable, insamuch as the rules of the coillery have been allowed to be openly violated, although some weeks ago a similar explosion took place on a smaller acale." In the course of the examination of Tweedale, it was a flictled that in one of the previous explosions two men we

lives of some hundreds of persons.

One of the most influential meetings of colliery proprietors which has taken place in the South Yorkshire district for some years was held on Tuesday, at Barnsley. The object of the gathering was to take into consideration a demand made by the colliers, who number upwards of 5000, for an increase of 10 per cent. on the present prices paid to all persons working in on about collieries. Amongst those present were Messra. R. C. Clarke, Old Silkstone Collieries; J. Chambers (Newton, Chambers, and Co.), Westwood and Thorneliffer; J. and H. Walker, Wharneliffe Silkstone; W. Bartholomew and — Jeffecck, Wombweil Misin; W. Day and — Pefter, Mount Osborns and Agnes Misin; "Jysa and Mitchell, Edmund's Main; — Stewart, Lundhill: Croft and Batty, Darley Main; — Hall, High Royd, Alderman Carr (Sheffield), Strafford Main Silkstone; — Samuelson; Charlesworth and Beardsail, Smithy Bridge; — Huntrep, Darled Main, &c. It was stated that although neither Earl Fitzwilliam nor the Messra. Charlesworth belonged to the Coalowner's Association, yet they would go with the meeting in whatever course it was found necessary to adopt. Mr. J. Chambers was called to the chair, and introduced the business of the day. One of the speakers, to show that colliery owners were not realising the immense profit the colliers and the public were led to suppose, instanced his account of the suppose, instanced his account of the district of the colliers and the public were led to suppose, instanced his account of the district. About they years ago be took a share in a colliery. From that time to the present he had paid into that concern no less than 30,0001, but had not received a single shilling in return. Colliery proprietors had also to contend against the large quantity of coal slacked in certain seasons, nearly 20 per cent. of which, from obvious causes, became small coal ior slack. After a discussion which lasted a considerable time, during which it was stated that the prices paid to work nine hours per day, it wa

nager, and he consented for the men to employ their own weigher to check the weigher on the part of the company.

The Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery plant is still in the hands of the liquidator, and the the shareholders think this process of disposing of it is extremely slow. There has been nothing of nois regarding the lead mines of Derbyshire, nor have the local stock markets manifested much briskness.

# REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 2.—The Iron Trade has been comparatively quiet since last week's report, and the markets remain without any material change. From the States encouraging accounts continue to be received, and there is no reason to doubt the predictions often expressed in my report that there is a brisk trade looming in the distance. There are considerable contracts in hand from the Continent, and the enquiries are numerous. The home trade is in a fairly satisfactory state, and buyers are giving out their orders freely; in fact, the great difficulty is to place the specifications, and get the iron delivered within the specified time. Pig-iron is held for an advance, and makers are so well sold that they still show indifference as to entering into further engagements. A contract for 3000 tons of rails, to be delivered at Bristol, has, it appears, been secured by a Belgian firm, and this circumstance has been paraded by certain newspapers as a clear proof that we are unable to compete with foreign makers, even at our own doors. The true explanation, however, is this—that financial considerations, such as mode of payment, &c., chiefly influenced the disposition of the order, and it is believed that not one of the South Wales ironmasters could deliver the rails within the required time, owing to the heavy orders

tions, such as mode of payment, &c., chieny innuenced the disposition of the order, and it is believed that not one of the South Wales ironmasters could deliver the rails within the required time, owing to the heavy orders already on the books. The plates maintain previous quotations, and the works are well employed. In steam coal there is a large business doing, and for house qualities there is an improving local sale. The other branches of trade are in a moderately satisfactory state.

Rumours having again been circulated that Cyfarthfa was not withdrawn from the market, as reported two or three weeks ago, an authoritative denial has at last been given to these reports, Mr. Crawshay has finally decided not to sell the works, and this decision has given great satisfaction at Merthyr and the neighbourhood, where the name of Crawshay is a household word. As incident is reinted, which occurred some 30 years ago, which shows the strong attachment between Mr. Crawshay and his workmen. Sir Benjamin Hail was then in treaty for the purchase of the works, and everything had been arranged up to signing the necessary documents. The men heard what was going on, and they at once formed a deputation, and went to Mr. Crawshay. Dick Morgan was chosen spokesman, and he said, "We hear, Master, you do think of selling the works. Iss, indeed." Mr. Crawshay replied, "Yes, Dick, I do." Dick and the others implored him not to sell, as it would be a great blow to themselves and families, and they would not serve under any other master. Mr. Crawshay could not stand this, and they would not serve under any other master. Mr. Crawshay could not stand this, and the lawyers were ap-

aled to, but to no purpose, and the works re-ere was an unmistakable bond of union evince

passes to, but to no purpose, and her works remained the property of the Omeral Herre was an unministrable bond of union swinced between employer and motioned. In last week's Journal it was announced that the miners of Mr. W. H. Davies, of Ty-Gwynne, at Kilgerron, had cut a lode in the foreignes time since a copper lode was cut in the same level. This discover a time since a copper lode was cut in the same level. This discover a at Kilgerran and the neighbouring villages. Kilgerran is sinced to as Kilgerran and the neighbouring villages. Kilgerran is sinced to north of the Preselly mountain range, Pembrokeshire.

Smith, Knight, and Co., who transferred their business to the comparespecting which some singular revelations have lately been make we the original contractors for the Penarth Docks. They failed to carry to their contract, and the Penarth Company are, in consequence, making large claim against them for damages.

their contract, and the Fenarta Company are, in consequence, ma large claim against them for damages.

A new rail-mill has just been added to the already was established to the already was established. These works are now, perhaps, the most company are, in consequence, may be a seen and the second to the already was established.

Deposits of hematite iron ore have been discovered in a bed of Deposits of hematite iron ore have been discovered in a bad of tain limestone at Penally and Jammeston, Pembrokeshire. The minestone is found in a ridge of the old Red Sandstone, which is see for by the disturbed geological character of the county. The ore resemble to tits of West Cumberland, in which district it is found in pockets that appears to that the experienced miner, having exhausted one pocket, can felor seems the reaches another. The ore has been discovered near the reach threads till he reaches another. The ore has been discovered near the reach districts of South Wales. Samples of the ore have been analysed by the modistricts of South Wales. Samples of the ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have been analysed by the road of the Ore have breaked to per cent. Sloyer.

pany, and they yielded 50 per cent. of iron, which is about 10 per cent, below thyse of the Cumberland ores.

Local antiquarians say that a mint for the coinage of Wells slive was stabilished previous to the reign of Charles I. at Aberystwith. The indexton we satabilished previous to the reign of Charles I. at Aberystwith. The indexton we say the former man and permises, all of which were to be stamped with the cetter feather on total size. A meeting of the Alexandra (Newport) Dock directors is to be belt for the control of t

# FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

A considerable demand for rails having been experienced of lais in England, the circumstance has reacted favourably on Belgian metallurg, and some contracts have been concluded with MM. de Dorlodot and his Thy-le-Château and Châtelineau Companies. Among other orders acured is one for a lot of rails for an English line in course of countries. The countries in these contracts secured on foreign account have not publicly transpired; but, to use the expression of one of the forgenances intended a railways, has been let to MM. de Dorlodot, at 61. 3s. 3d. per ton; the highest line was presented by the Sclessin Company, and was 63. 10s. 9d. per ton. Aligned, 1105 tons of rails and accessories were tendered for, and the contract was let it was presented by the Sclessin Company, and was 63. 10s. 9d. per ton. Aligned, 1105 tons of rails and accessories were tendered for, and the contract was let it was been accessories were tendered for, and the contract was let it but to start of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the contract was let it in the first of the first of the contract was let it in the first of the first of

greatly, as to bear them harmiess the rise in combustible ought to be steeded on corresponding advance in fron, and it will be difficult to secure this result. The rise announced by English copper founders has had the immelian consequence of giving firmness to markets on which a certain bestolen had been remarked. This is the case with the German market. The Havre market has rapidly followed the general upward movement, all from 861, prices have gone to 891, and 891, 10s, per ton; the article has been not sought after in anticipation of a fresh advance in prices by the English features. Paris quotations have been very firm; Chilian has made 881, to 881, and German markets. The Faris quotations have been very sensible. The Datch tin markets have been firm; Banca finds purchasers at 57 fis., and Billition is sought after at 56th. At linding tin is more sought after, and is beid at an advance. The Barilin market has been quiet, and prices have been aimed nominal. The Cologne market has disprisely at the Paris market; Banca has made 1001. Datroit, 881, and English, 971, per tin, in the Paris market; Banca has made 1001. Datroit, 881, and English, 971, per tin, and various German marks, 11½ fis. to 11½ fis. At Hamburg, the above, A demand or expectation continues at Berlin; and the quantities on the market being very limited as restricted, and prices have displayed an upward tendeury. A demand or expectation continues at Berlin; and the quantities on the market being very limited and trade has nearly limited the same firmness is remarked at Cologne mary report some symptoms of improvement in the sim market has been into active and trade has revived, but there has been some uncertainty on the market and the other hand, at Paris there has been but little activity. Hamburg reports are show themselves somewhat reserved.

Affairs have been concluded at 44, 12s, 10d, per ton delivered at 8t. Dirier for orders "to be delivered" as future date. Two small contrasts for characters for per obtaining easier rates; in effect, pr

ton at Montargia and Gien. Bonnications are according to less heavy transactions.

The John Cockerill Company (Belgium) has just held its annul geneeting. The general results of the past exercise do not appear to be meeting. The general results of the past exercise do not appear to be been very brilliant; nevertheless, the nett profits realised were 12,55%, which only 10,000%, or 16s, per share, has been divided among the six which only 10,000%, or 16s, per share, has been divided among the six of the perfect o holders, 6251, being carried to the reserve, and 12502, to the redespite as the current exercise it is anticpated that more satisfactor; restate with a tree retrement was announced to the meeting of M. Pastor, director-goint tered the Cockerili establishment in 1810, and who for many year, has bell to fits operations. The retirement was further announced of M. Ostastis, the council of administration since 1835, when the present company years. tered the Cockerill establishment to the meeting of M. Pastor, director, such that content is a content of the content of the

many many be interesting. The directors observe:—"you last year that in order to pash forward as actively as you last year that in order to pash forward as actively as rations for new centres of extraction, the production of 184 works to 1858. Events of greater force, unhappily too frequent in the new conly too much condrmed our anticlaim. The extraction have only too much condrmed our anticlaim of 23,000 tons, as compared with porary check in production has necessarily involved a reduction from your content workings are divided into two great sones, completely other—the one to the north, which comprises the pits of the Earlis,

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Nov. 4, 1865.

d. hen and Cares; and the other to the south, where are situated the new pit of a hen had Cares; and the other to the south, where are situated the new pit of the had pits of Accelsa and Castalian, and the more recent one of the Crillatic.

is line, the simple comparises all the old mines, the working of which goes back to it had been acceled to the control of the cares and Ravin Mines interruptions could be not entary, and to the old works of the Cares and Ravin Mines interruptions could be into entary, and the care in the c

4 mere as 1000ms.

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Cont and othe 2 2,155 1,107

Empty and beaten copper 2 221,668 135,636

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400,614 2,451,911=3,137,608 chinery:-Steam-engines ..... 1,130,341
Other serts ...... 2,232,712=3,363,053 1,458,842 2,403,179=3,862,021 £10,805,853 1,173,290 1,562,108 2,535,714 aght ..... 427,851 it ......1,995,064 it .......89,329 = 2,513,244 164,837 1,752,653 128,219=2,221,625 .... 291,619 167,364 394,421 129,196 = 523,617 ... 214,024 378,378 ... 1,588 1,096,582 ... 59,107 ... 31,295 .... 605,102 .... 132,539 = 737,641 379,966 1,033,133 90,402 Total decrease .....£ 500,924

THE MARKETS.—The continued improvement in the position and progenerate the Metal Market, combined with the steady advance in the price of tin and
open, have again had a most favourable effect mon the market value of almost all
exciption of bond fide mining stock. As this gradual improvement in metals arises
the assaw which cannot but continue to still further operate in the same favourable
desica, there is every ground for assuming that, while it will be great in its extent,
is will be permand to its character.

levili be permanent in its character. ARREHOLDERS,—By the Board of Trade introduced in the National State of the Month of September, the expansion of the America indicate is obvious. The exports to America alone of the plates for Sept., 1863, we 64,1841, 28pt., 1864, 10,0154; and sept., 1868, 126,6004. This, it should be observed, is only in the article of the plates, leaving out blocks, ingote, bars, &cc.; the desmat size for India, Australia, and continental towns, as well as for home consumption, saying two beginning to be enormous—for October month the exports will be simple in Cornwall and Devon is only about 50,0004. The continental towns, as well as for home consumption to the size of t

The LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.—At the next meeting of this society, to be held in Doctor's Commons this day (Saturday), at 8 r.m. lt. J. Suyuna, Royal Mint, will read a paper on "Foremen, and These Associations." The allotment of the shares in the Coffee, Cotton, and General Produce Produced and American American

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Sir.—As I have not sufficient time to examine my ephemeris for the whole month, I will give the weather for the next week, and, if possible, with more fully in the next Journal. The weather:—4th. Some strong with soly.—5th to 7th. Some very singular phenomena, which generally produce dail, heavy weather, with light wind and rain.—7th to 11th. Unsettled; wind and rain. Strongest wind between the 8th and 9th.

26, Throgmerton-street, Nov. 3.

G. Shepherd, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

E LFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,

SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS,

METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA.

Of specified Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of theil billions, they are now in a position to make correct assays of sliver, copper, and other missay ore, on the most moderate terms.

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Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day made a CALL of ONI
OUND PER SHARE, payable on the 4th day of December next.

OUND PER SHARE, payable on the 4th day of December 1. W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.

6. Oneen-street-place, London, E.C., November 1, 1865.

THE EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopagate-street Within, on
TUESDAY, 14th November, at Two o'clock, when the directors and superintendents
reports, and also the accounts and balance-sheet made up to the 30th June last, will be and also the accounts and balance-sheet made up to the 30th June last, wied; and for general purposes, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement. cmber 2, 1865.

GEO. H. STANIFORTE, S

THE GONNESA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice in hereby given, that the SECOND ORDERADY (CHMITTED). hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at this office, on the 8th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the sitemoon, to receive the report of the directors, and a statement of counts for the year ending 30th June last, and for general business, as authorised by Articles of Association.

Articles of Association.

In conformity with the Articles of Association, the following directors will rettre from ffice at this meeting, viz.:—Robert Henty, Esq., and John Orred, Esq., but both ar highle for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The auditors, Frederick Enthoven, Esq., and John Phillips, Esq., will also rettre from office, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec By order of the Board, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., October 26, 1865.

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199, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C., Sept. 29, 1865.—I have carefully inspected the property belonging to Mr. Spencer, situated in the parish of Warningcamp, in the neighbourhood of the town of Arundel, Sussex, with the object, in accordance with my instructions, of ascertaining whether a portion of it would be eligible for the purposes of brick-making.—Bituation: With regard, in the first place, to situation, it is swerything that can be required. The River Arun runs along one side of the property, where it is proposed to place the sheds and drying grounds, in addition to which, there is a public wharf for the use of the surrounding land within about 400 yards of the ground. The railway on the level is also immediately contiguous.—Size of Site: The ground consists of two portions, of the respective dimensions of 5s. 3s. 30r., and 2s. 0s. 30r., separated by property of an extent of 2s. 5r. belonging to the same owner, but used as an occupation road by adjoining owners, the smaller portion having a frontage to the river of about 200 yards.—Nature of Ground: With a slight super-soil the whole of the ground, to a depth of 6f r. and upwards, is formed of clay of a very superior quality for the purposes of brick and tile making, and the ready access to both sand and lime would render it as easy to manufacture of first.—Class ornamental goods as it would to manufacture ordinary bricks.—Quality of Clay: The quality of the clay is further indicated by the cement works in the neighbourhood where, by the large addition of this clay, the harder lime stones are used indiscriminately with the septarian odules of the London clay formation. At these cement works both Roman and Portland cement is manufactured.—Mixtures of Material: I consider that one yard undug of this clay will be increased 3½ three first class of the institute of the produced: The number of bricks in a cubic ya

sand, at is. dd., 27500-Frice of Bricas: we save seed still fitte depression in the price of bricks for the last it years, and may consider 35s. per 1000 a fair average price. 100,000,000 bricks at 35s., £175,000. Profit at about £100,000.

HENRY S. 8ASS, Surveyor.

49. Cambridge-street, South Belgravia, Sept. 30, 1865. —Agraeably with Instructions on the 37th inst., I visited the estate of Mr. Sponcer, beauftifully situated on the left bank of the filver Arun, about two miles north of the town of Arundel, in the county of Sussex. The ground of the proposed brick field rises, on an average, from 5 to 8 it. Above the tidal wave, and has an extensive frontage for wharfs and warehouses along the river board. Barges freighted with burdens of 100 tons each are continually passing and repassing the site, and at the back of the proposed works runs a railway connecting them with Brighton, London, Chichester, Shoreham, Worthing, and in short, with all the great marts of the country. The company has, consequently, the advantage of a double mode of clivery for its goods, embracing not only the most rapid but also the cheapest mode of transport. The scenery is very fine as seen from the spot—the green country behind the trees is occasionally lit up with bared secarpments of chalk, producing a most pictureque effect. The Castle of Arundel, the ancestral house of the Dukes of Norfolk, is seen a little below on the opposite side of the river. The ckalk ridges produce a rolling or undulating surface—one of these, running along the eastern boundary of the ground selected for the brick and tile manufacture, affords an abundant and easy supply of the element entering into the most ornamental articles in the business. I pad great attention to the nature of the clay deposit found on this ground. It lies embedded under only a slight covering of meat carth or grass soil, it is a light slate coloured, highly plastic material, brightened with fibres of red, the article is of extraordinary fineness, and evidently it is possible to const

THE FREEHOLD LAND AND BRICK-MAKING COMPANY (LIMITED). FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

ctors of the Freehold Land and Brick-making Company (Limited).

To the Directors of the Freehold Asno and Drice-making Company (Almised).

Genvillanes,... Having paid to your bankers'
being a deposit of £1 per chare upon shares of £5 coch in the Freehold Land and
Brick-making Company (Limited), I request that you will allot me that number; and
I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree further to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of
the said company when called upon so to do.

Name in full

Profession or occupation (if any)

Residence in full

Tanal signifum.

Usual signature.

Date.
Date.
Date.
Date.
Date.
Date.
Leny and Co., Arundel, or to the Metropolitan and revincial Bank (Limited), 75, Corobill, London, E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will ac-sompany his report.—18, Hatton-gardam, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, with the sanction of the Court, in One Lot, all the interest of the said company of and in the MINE SETTS or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on. And of the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the Old Wheal Neptune Mine, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marazion, Cornwall, comprising ONE 70 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 fest stroke, equal beam; TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each; balance bob, crusher, pumps, plunger poles, new capstan and other ropes, cisterns, ladders, chains, launders, kibbles, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines, including account house and office farniture, &c., &c.

If not sold in one lot, the mine setts will be sold in one lot, and the machinery and materials in another.

materials in another.

An inventory of the materials and all necessary particulars will be furnished on application by Mr. William Polkinghomes, of Woodlands, near Par Station, Corawall, one of the Liquidators, to whom the tenders should be sent on or before the 13th day of November next.

If no sufficient tender is accepted, the pitwork will be drawn to the surface, and the whole property sold in lots.

H. S. STONES Transport.

whole property sold in lots.

H. S. STOKES, Truro
(Agent for Benham and Tindeli, 18, Easex-street, Strand, London, the Solicitors for William Joseph Wellte, one of the Liquidators of the said company).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Solicitors for the said Wm. Folkinghorne).

Daied Registrar's Office, Truro, October 24, 1869.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of ALTARNUN, in the county of CORNWALL, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November Inst., at Twelve c'cick at noon, in One Lot, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the MINE SETT or GRANT by virtues of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, together with the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—ONE 40 feet WATER-WHEEL and balance-bob; 150 fms. iron flat-rod, with balance-bob connected, and 37 pulleys and stands; ONE WATER WHEEL and DRAWING MACHINER, connected with about 110 fms. ½ in. chain, and 8 pulleys and stands; 80 fms. 8 is. pumps; 4 8 in. and 4 7 in. working barrols, 9 ft. long; 14 fms. 12 in. plunger, 0 in. plunger at surface, 4 windbores, 4 8 in. doorpleces, 1 12 in., and 1 2 in., and 1 2 in. If pleose, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the saie,

Sects in general use in mines.

, machinery, and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on to Mr. Bellingham, the officer of the Court in chare thereof.

F. HEARLE COCK, Truth M.

gistrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 30, 1865.

(Solicitor for the Patitioner) Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 30, 1865.

POSTPONEMENT OF PROSPER MINE SALE TO NOVEMBER 613
Weth and Prosper Mine Sales happening on the same day, 1st November,

Treloweth and Prosper Mine Sales happening on the same day, 1st November, Prosper Sale will not be held till Monday, 6th November, at Eleven o'clock.

M. R. B UR G ES S is to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, November of the (and not on Wednesday, November 1st, as previously advertised), at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, at WHEAL PROSPER MINE, Breage, the following MINE MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., viz.:—
ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the eylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft. ONE BOILER (8 tons) and fittings, first piece of rod, flagoted caps and side plates.

Large double crab winch.
Angle bob and straps.

3/ in. iron bucket rods.
3/ in it no pulleys.
2 baddles, 2 it cases, 8 hand frames.
2 targe from to weigh 3 tons.

3/ large beams.

Large pin chain.
Large piate faggoted eyes, large round
Fiat fron, bruising fron, 2 tram wagons.
Dated Barnecose, Redruth, October 17, 1865.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, AT NOON PRECISELY.
PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS, NEAR PERRAN PORTH, PORT TOWN,

MR. BURGESS, LAND AND MACHINERY VALUER, WILL
OFFER FOR POSITIVE SALE that FIRST-CLASS ROTARY ENGINE,
STAMPS, and all other MATERIALS on the FRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS MINE, omprising— ONE 24 in. cylinder (bright) ROTARY ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and fittings 0 tons, two fly wheels, 21 ft. diameter, about 10 tons each, drawing gear to stamps

10 tons, two fly wheels, 21 ft. diameter, about 10 tons each, drawing gear to stamp, and other connections.
2 sweep rods, 70 fms. 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) in. iron flat rods, stands, and 18 in. pulleys and brackets.
2 beads stamps, most modern litters and connections.
7 9 ft. 8 in. pumps, H and top door pleces.
1 6 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbore.

AT 1
9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
4 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.
1 6 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 8 ft. 6 in. sinking windbore.
1 3 ft. 6 in. door piece.
2 10 ft. 7 in. working barrels.
Balance bob, shears, and pullies,
Iron winch, horse whim, 2 horse
kbbles.

D SHAFT.

60 fms. zinc air pipes.

20 fms. wood air pipes.

70 fms. 6 and 7 in. iaunders snd stands.

12 fms. 1½ bucket rods.

2½ to 3 cwts. of powder, good condition.

Small scales, beam, sundry rope, chain.

oid iron, sledge, miners' tools, hand

saws, and aundries.

36 in. smiths' beliows, anvil, screw stocks,

and tools.
cket prongs, 2 tram wagons, tram iron
round buddle cones, tin dressing
tools, Flintshire fire brick, timber
plank, and old iron.

kibbles

kib The engine and boiler were made by Sandys, Vivian, and Co., for property is they are in first-rate condition, with all modern improvement

WHEAL ARTHUR, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

WHEAL ARTHUR, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL

MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, on the above mine, on Treaday, the 7th of November, 1885, all the
VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, vis.:—
A very superior 60 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and
9 ft. in shaft, with TWO capital BOILERS, 10 tons each, woodwork, and first piece of
rod, by Harvey and Co., all of the best construction and in excellent condition.
Good capstan, shears, rods, strapping plates; and numerous lots of 10, 11, 12, and
13 inch pitwork (as good as new): 275 fins. very superior 9-18th chain, made specially
by Harvey and Co., also ½ in. chain; about 65 fms. new 6 in. whim rope, a quantity of
good block and other rope, several flat rod and chain pulley wheels; 2,3, and 4 feet
shieves; spur and pinion wheels, staples, giands, boits and burn, several tram wagons,
kibbles, several tons tram fron, 6 good sheds, a quantity of new and old iron, screw stocks,
glindstone, bellows, vice, very good large and small winches, good blocks, hand serew,
round buddles, hutches, frames, dressing tools, miners' chests, horse whim, &c.; a very
useful and handy weighing machine, equal to 25 cetts., nearty new; numerous lots of
new and old timber, good planks, and a great many large and small launders and stands,
old junk, &c.;

Id junk, &c. very superior WATER WHEEL, 36 it. by 3 ft., with wrought iron axie, cast iron entres, with sockets and cast iron rings, to which is attached a good double acting rawing machine, and on the other side a good crusher, including woodwork, &c., all of he best possible construction, by Harvey and Co., and in capital condition. Three smail good water wheels, iron rods, with numerous other articles. Refreshments will be provided, and the sale will commence at Eleven o'clock. For viewing the same, apply to Capt. Campenters, on the mine; and for any further normation to Mr. w. Watson, 27, Athensum-street, Plymouth.

Dated Auction and Emigration Offices, Callington, October 20, 1865.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF INGOT COPPER, OLD BRASS, IRON, &c.

R. SIMEON JOEL is favoured with instructions from Mr. John
Robson, Metal Merchant, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, November 9, at his warehouses, Forth-street, Newcastle, the whole of the SURPLUS STOCK of METALS, consisting of about—
5 tons of INGOT COPPER—"H. L. P.
and Co."
5 tons of INGOT COPPER—"H. L. P.
and Co."
5 tons of INGOT COPPER—"H. L. P.
5 tons of INGOT COPPER—"H. L. P.
6 tons of

5 tons of INGOT COPPER-"Bankart

2 tons of NAIL BRASS.
1 ton of BOLT BRASS.
1 ton of OLD PEWTER.
16 cwts. of BRASS BORINGS
5 tons of TEA LEAD.
30 tons of LUMP IRON.
5 tons of METAL. and Son."

1 ton of OLD COPPER.
10 tons of MIXED BRASS.
2 tons of MACHINERY BRASS.
The above will be put up in Lots to suit intending purchasers. Terms:—Approved bills at three months for purchases above £50. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock prompt.—Newcastle Auction Mart, 25, Pilgrim-street.

WHEAL LOVELL MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.

WHEAL LOVELL MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.

MR. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, in One Lot, on Wednesday, the 15th of November next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, WHEAL LOVELL MINE, in the parish of WENDRON, together with all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, halvans, and leavings thereon and belonging thereto. The machinery consists of ONE 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS about 18 tons. ONE 174, in. STEAM WHIM and BOILER, about 9 tons. ONE 24 in. STEAM STAMPS, with 24 heads, and BOILER about 84, fons; 170 fms. of pitwork, 240 fms. of akip road, 240 fms. of ladders, 80 fms. of 1½ in. iron rods, with bobs, skips, whim chain, tin dressing apparatus, and other necessary appliances.

The mine is held for the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing from the 29th day of September, 1863. The sett is very extensive, being in length upwards of half a mile and in breath about 500 fms., and is bounded on the east and south by East Lovell and New Wheal Lovell, and on the west and north by Trevenen Mine and Trumpet Consols, and is traversed by the several lodes in these several mines.

Wheal Lovell has been one of the mest productive tin mines in the county of Cornwall, Upwards of £250,000 worth of tin has been sold from the mine, and large dividends from profits have been declared.

The present company commenced operations about two years since; have drained the mine, cleared several of the levels, and brought it into good working order, at an outlay of upwards of £8000. An excellent opportunity is thus offered for investment.

The mine will be open for inspection till the day of sale.

Further particulars may be had of Capt. Phillips, on the mine; or of Mr. Kerst, of Helston, the auctioneer,—Dated October 25, 1865.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, BRICK MAKEES, AND OTHERS.
COPYHOLD FARM AND LANDS IN RAINOW, IN THE COURT OF CRE
MR. ISAAC LUCAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
of Mr. Joseph Snape, the Turners' Arms Iso, in Boilington, as the

M. I. ISAAC LUCAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the home of Mr. Joseph Saspe, the Turners' Arms Isa, in Boilton, see Mandous, in the county of Chester, on Monday, the 18th day of November, 1869, as Recident the evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, all that CUPTOLLAR the evening, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, all that CUPTOLLAR or CUPTHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, and several FIELDS, CLOSE, as with the YARDS, GABDEN'S, OUTBUILDINGS, and several FIELDS, CLOSE, as PARCELS of LAND belonging thereto, containing 3a. In. 179. of land, of stains an arms, or thereabouts, be the same more or less arms, or thereabouts, be the same more or less arms, or thereabouts, be the same more or less. These premises which are pleasantly situated and we also should be sold subject to the customery rents and services due and payable in report them mand extensive views of the surrounding country, are about four well known and according to the last the redecemed. These premises, which are pleasantly situated and meaning extensive views of the surrounding country, are about four well known and the country of the surrounding country, are about four well known and payable in Prest Mandound extensive views of the surrounding country, are about four well known and extensive views of the surrounding country, are about four well known and payable in the last way and adjoin the Sillings line Farm. There are several seams of good coal under this estate, two of which have no fire-brick clay are available, can be easily gotten, and will add vary materially to the The tenant will show the premises, and further particulars may be had of Mr. Iller Bradentay, near Macclessfield, where a plan of the estate may be seen.

TO MINE AGENTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MESSES. MONK AND SON are instructed to SELL BY
AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1885, at WHEAL CR.

LAKE MINE, near the Tavistock Railway station, a 15 in. STEAM ENGINE, since mow, and a quantity of SPEARE MINING MATERIALS, particulars of which wine pear in next week's Journal.

ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL. VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CLAY WORK FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND EXTERNING CLAY WORK FOR SALE.

M. R. WILLIAM HANCOCK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November instant, at Five clock in the swell, as Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, in the country of Cornwall (subject to sach conditions will be then and there produced), all that well-known VALUABLE and EXTESSIT CHINA CLAY WORK, called WHEAL JACOB, situated in the produced of CHINA CLAY WORK, called WHEAL JACOB, situated in the string aforesaid, together with the MACHINERY, ERECTIONS, &c., thereso, complications of the control of

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the ELIGIBLE and COMPLETE IRONWORKS, situate on the quay, Workinsfore, CUREL-ND. These works contain TWELVE PUDDLING and HEATING FURSACE, ND. These works contain TWELVE PUDDLING and HEATING FURSACE, sew STEAM HAMMER, Condie's patent; a shingling helve and complete train of its for bar-iron of all sizes; the whole propelled by a powerful steam-angua, suespi-pplied with boliers of the best description. The works are in a condition to a sum once, and, with the addition of a few more furnaces, would produce 160 tens pured finished iron. Coal is cheap, and the bematite pig-iron of the district abusing

of finished iron. Coal is eneap, and the nematic pro-root will aliquid the spot.

In addition to the rolling-mill there are buildings and yard room well aliquid railway wagon building, or the business of a chain and anchor emith. The works in upon the line of railway and close to the docks lately constructed at Workington tenure is unexceptionable, and a moderate price will be accepted to closs an accept. Parties disposed to treat will apply to J. R. Wallace, Distington, Whithere, N.B.—Mr. Dodds, ironfounder, Workington, will show the works.

October 25, 1865.

October 25, 1865.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866, the going COLLIERY of ANNANDALS, near KILLIA.

Dake of Portland. There are five workable seems of one in the part of the workable seems of the control of the which a large life. at Whitsunday, 1886, the going COLLERY of ANNANDALS, ma OCK, belonging to the Duke of Portland. There are fire workable sna e eatate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which is has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coal-shipping port yelde. The collery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Gasgo Festern Railway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pils. It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging ristor; and, if desired, the coals under Greenhill Farm, which adjoins Am e included in the lease.

be included in the lease.

One for a lease, stating a fixed yearly rent, or an optional royalty en coal solides, will be received by Mr. Tunner, at Brashead Office, Kilmarnock; Massra Mavus and Lindersay, W.S., Edinburgh; and John and G.H. Geddes, mining enginers, Meville-cressent, Edinburgh, the last of whom will furnish such details as may be require by intending offerers.—October 20, 1865.

FIFESHIRE.—TO BE LET, a field of COAL and BLACKBAND
IRONSTONE, at GRANGE, near ELLE HARBOUR. The quality is god, as
being accompanied by a bed of coal, the ironstone is obtained at moderate expean. It
was for some time shipped to the Type Ironworks, Newcastle. The machinery a lap
pit may be had by a tenant. Offers for a lease to be addressed to TROKAN LITE, Eq.
solicitor, I and 2, Mittre-court, Temple, London; or to Messrs. Jons and E. H. GRISS,
mining engineers, Edinburgh.

PATENT COKE OVENS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, SIXTY PATENT CORE OVENS,—10 BE SOLD, OR ASSETTING TO THE STATE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE O

S. L. A. T. E. Q. U. A. R. R. I. E. S., T. O. B. E. L. E. T. A. L. T. D. I. A. L. T. E. Q. U. A. R. R. I. E. S., T. O. B. E. L. E. T. T. I. T. L. T. L. T. S. L. L. T. L. T. S. L. L. T. L. T. L. S. L. T. T. S. L. S. T. G. B. E. L. E. T. T. T. S. L. T. T. S. T

PAIR OF HORIZONTAL ENGINES, nearly equal to new, 15-insh cylinder, 22 inches stroke, link reversing motion to vaives, feed young and fivelet; also BOILER on the locomotive principle, with all mountings, feeding in himney; requires no brick-work in fixing. Price for the lot, including bondering play. 2000 nett. Can be had with or without suitable winding and pumpling sur, says in modelate delivery.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, Ashton-under-June

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low priest-one 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; sal for 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be held with cylinders. 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be held with cylinders. 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be held with cylinders. 25 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be held with cylinders. Apply to Messrs. E. Page and Co., Laurence Founing-place Laurence.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE IN ELGANE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

In SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is summered drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm., or its summered to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. Chrase will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at summer and production of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. & Christalium Christalium (Christalium).

Swan Rope Works.

ARNOCK, BIBBY, AND COMMANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and ISON and SYSEL FIRE
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and ISON and SYSEL FIRE
ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANULLA RORE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGS
MANULLA RORE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGS. вівву, MANILLA RORE OF SUFERIOR STATES AND THERTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemproper WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STATES TRENGTH.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

THE "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the amount of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in tron. Ha informatice is analyse blassed, and complete, comprising not only the business journal of the amountance of the state of the

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Irea and Metal break.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURT AND Of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extension with the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extension with the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extension with the list has been closely identical tits origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspanished more than once a walk. Its mental to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. John H. Bazia, Southgate, in the coal of the

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ET, SIXTY

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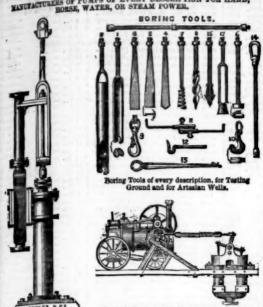
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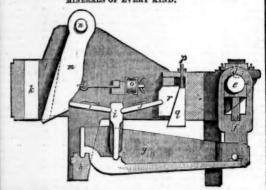
CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.), WEITEFEIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTUREES OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.

OMM SECTAL GAZET EL



S.FOWLER & CR Portable Engines with Double Barrel, or o Pumps, on Hire or Purchase. lagered Double-action Pumps. internation, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic gray of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackie of superior come—may be had on application.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



Risrapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use failuris, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the Enid Sates and England.
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years

strates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years

is sulprotected in every part by patents.

Einst from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or the 4th saws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, which by a reak or eccentric on the main shaft.

Annet from operation of the main shaft.

Bid of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, which ye crask or eccontric on the main shaft.

BEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, aling, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an inflament on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Aliais Works, near Wednesbury.—Lat first thought the outlay too much forgo simple markies, but now think it money well spent.

William Humz.

William Humz.

Will Dannet.

Will Dannet.

Will Dannet.

Will Dannet.

Our liby? is, machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fin mid main, free from dust.

Krities Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons
Bastione or or per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

John Lancesten.

Occa, Fricand.—My crusher does its work most antisfactorily. It will break 10 ton
Getsen Friends.—Mines, California.—The 1b by 7 in. machine effects a saving
Galakour of about 30 men, or 275 per day. The high estimation in which we holy yer directions and testimonials. apply to—

ilars and testimonials, apply to—
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THE ONLY PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT THE OLLY PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT.

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and Gennal Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Ruly, Holywell, Northop, Brekley, and the County Chronicle Justifies the propertors in drawing the attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the propertors in drawing the attention of alwains to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of county Chronicle Justifies the propertors in drawing the attention of alwains to the special advantages at offers as an advertising medium. For the announcement of the special advantages at offers as an advertising medium for the announcement of the special action of the medium for the surface of the papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all least surface appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not not all the dattict—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not not sent the surface of the paper, together, yith other mattern of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed a training and the surface of the paper, together, yith the mattern of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed a training and the surface of the paper, together, yith the mattern of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed a training and the paper of the paper

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISES. CETABLISHED 1764.
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
ORMAN, Gry-Sirest, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields;
195, High-street, Sunderland.

CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE—IN CHANCERY—CAUTION.—Cleveland v. Helid, Oleveland v. Norton. Whereas a bill praying dispation restraining the defendants from pirating the plaintiff's labels and selling cliental and the selling colourable initiations of his pomade, under the name of "Walnut Extract," has been started by Vice-Chancellor Stant; all parties are hereby, wand that they will be prosecuted found selling colourable imitations aforesaid. Mariay, 58, Farringdon-street, agent for Cleveland's Walnut Pomade, and all chembers.

GREY HAIR.-CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE will the company to the standing the company of the company change grey hair to the original colour, darken red or light hair without staining from the original colour, darken red or light hair without staining from the original colour, darken red or light hair without staining from the preparance, and does not injure the hair as dyes do. It gives it a rich men, as although anourishes its overth. As an ordinary pomade it is superior to by the colour of the colour

GREY HAIR AND BALDNESS.—LANARDO'S AMMO-FLACAL FOMADE will change grey hair to its original colour, gradual representation of the colour gradual state of

FAIR SKIN,—CLEVELAND'S SKIN POWDER gives to the Completion, arms, and all parts of the hody a rich delicate appearance, cools, and the state of the hody a rich delicate appearance, cools, it, de. Orise Civeriand's skin powder of your chemist or perfumer, and don't take any attac.—Barelay, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale agent.

PILEPSY, FITS, and NERVOUS DISEASES yield to the new committee of the process of

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MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
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of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, bot
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE.
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ALL OBDEES FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,
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mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
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Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock, Oct. 31, 1865.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
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Machinery sent to sil parts of the world.
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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

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OAL CUTTING MACHINGHAM.

OAL CUTTING MACHINER RY.—

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs, Fixte, Downsthorps, and Bowke, No. 8, Britania-street, Leeds.

Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which may such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

TO MAKERS AND USERS OF COKE—GOOD HARD COKE FROM
WASTE SLACK.
HICKLIN AND PARDOE'S IMPROVED COKE OVENS,
This invention (secured) supplies the MANUFACTURE. This invention (secured) enables the MANUFACTURE of GOOD HARD OKE, suitable for BLAST FURNACES, CUPOLAS, &c., from STAFFORDSHIRE, other non-bituminous FIKE SLACK (by the admixture of a small proportion of tamen), to be carried on in the MOST EFFECTIVE and PROFITABLE MANNER, and WITHOUT THE USUAL WASTE. It is applicable to all kinds of fine along! /
For particulars and terms apply to Collis BROTHERS, Mining Engineers, Stourthings.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

OHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,
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IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,

TATENT FLAT AND ROUND WINE ROFES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent
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THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—

The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, Robert Ayropy.

Partner yow. Edinburgh.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, age xhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co., have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Weexham, where, as the Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C O.
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
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BLASTING.

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS

UNCLUDE OF TOTO
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL (NITRO-GLYCERINE).

APID COMPLETING OF BLASTING OPERATIONS—
PERFECT SECURITY IN STORING AND CHARGING—TAMPING WITH
WATER OR LOOSE SAND—GREAT SAVING IN LABOUR.
If the blasting of a certain quantity of rock requires 100 feet of
1 inch boring, at 4d. per foot

1 inch boring, at 4d. per foot

1 inch boring, at 5d. per lb.

0 6 3 = £1 19 7

We effect the same work with 10 ft. of 1 in. boring, at 4d. per foot £0

And 1½ ibs. of nitro-glycerine, at 3s. per lb.

1 1 1 9 

International Exhibition, 1869-Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

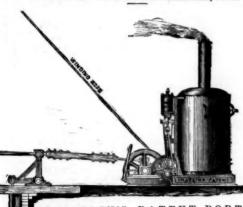
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8.

PICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNA-TIONAL EXHIBITION of 1867, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION, held in Paris, in 1855.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS
of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the
name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manofacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to
the following announcement:—
EVERY COLL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has
EVERY COLL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has
DER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medal-International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, &c., for PUMPING AND WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT, and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with YERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25 horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING

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ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND MANUFACTURER
EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axis to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentries and vaive gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

TURTON AND SONS,

CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-

NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
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SPRING STEEL,
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Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

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London Warehouse, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

B AS TIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. Bastler begs to call the attention of proprietors of
mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump
is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that scoldental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent, of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent.less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sano mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or at-

THE MINING SHARE LIST		PROGRESSIVE		Shares. Mines. Pai	[Nov. 4, 1865,
BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.	- She	nees. Mines. Pai	d. Last Dr. But done Last Can	6144 North Hosewarne (copper) 1	0 10 10 11 "April line
1300 Alderiey Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.] 10 0 0 11 3 0 15 0 11 3 0 0 15 0—Dec.	1864 890 1861 50 1864 00	90 Aberdovsy (sillead), Merio 4  90 Ait-y-Crib (lead) [Li] 8  90 Badford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk. 2  100 Badford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk. 2  100 Badford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk. 2  100 Bit (lead), Holywell 9  90 Borth (lead), Filmt. 2  90 Bryn Gwilog (lead), Filmt. 2  90 Bryn Gwilog (lead), Filmt. 2  90 Caldbeck Felia (lead) [L. £2] . 0  91 Canborne Consols (copper) 2  10 Camborne Consols (copper) 8  10 Camborne Consols (copper) 8  10 Camborne Consols (dq.) [L. £2] 1  10 Cambrand Consolid (dq.) [L. £2] 1  10 Cambrand Consolid (dq.) [L. £2] 1	1 6 Peb. 1865 1 6 Oct. 1865 0 0 Fully paid. 0 6 Mar. 1885	5610 North Wh. Crofty(cop.) [S.E.] 2 1 5000 No. Wh. Metal (tin), Brease	0. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1000 Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8] 6 7 6 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 10 000 Brondoyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £18] 13 0 0 7 5 0 0 10 0 -0et.	. 1865 30 . 1864 3000 1865 1200	00 Brynford Hall (lead), Filnt 25 (00 Bryn Gwlog (lead), Filnt 9 (00 Caldbeck Fells (lead) [L. £3]. 0 1 (00 Calstock Consols (copper)	0 9 May, 1865 0 9 16 14 18 June, 1864 5 0 I 1½ Sept. 1868	9000 Old Gannislake (cop.) Calstock 0 1 600 Pant-y-Gilen (siate) [L] [500 £12 pd 6400 Par Consols (copper) [S.E.] 1 1	7 6
### 35 6 0 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 13 6 14 15 0 15 6 7 11 15 0 10 0 20 20 10 0 20 0 20 10 0 20 0 20 10 0 20 0	1865 100 1865 460 7500 1864 800	00 Camborne Consols (copper). 18 10 00 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis 11 1 00 Cambrian Consolid.(gd.) [L. £2] 1 0 00 Cape Cornwall (con.) [L. £2] 1 0	0 Yeb. 1864 11 % X % Nov., 1865 10 Aug. 1862		
## 40000 Ditto ditto (stock)100 0 0	yrly. 1200 -yrly. 91 1865 600	comborner vana w Wa. Francis 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 U 38s34s. 30sOct. 1865	2000 Penhale Whoal Vor (tin, cop.). 2 [2] 5000 Penhalls (tin), 8t. Agnes 3 [1] 512 Penhallow Moor (sliver-lead). 9 [1] 613 Penhallow Moor (sliver-lead). 9 [1] 200 Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £20] 22 [6] 212800 Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock 0 7 6000 ProsperUni, (tin, p., b.8t. Hillary 7 [1]	0
1924 Devon Gs. Con. (cop.), Tavist. *[S.E.] 1 0 0. 575 575 585 590 0 0. 7 10 0 - June, 1 358 Dolecath (copper,tin), Camborne* 123 17 6 500 320 803 10 0. 3 0 0 - Sept. 1 512 East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]* 29 10 0. 23 17 19 126 0 0. 1 0 0 - Oct. 1	1865 2000 1865 2000 1865 640 1884 6600	00 Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1¾ 00 Cashwell (lead) [L. £3]	pd.]	\$6000 ProsperUni.(tin,cp.),8t.Hclary 7 14 12000 ProsperUni.(tin,cp.),8t.Hclary 7 14 12000 Radmoor(cop.,tin),Callington 1 7 6000 Rosing Water [L. £3] 2 0 6000 Reinnie Laxey (tead), [L. £5]. 4 0 6000 Rhafaa (tead),Carnary [L. £1] 0 11 6000 Restriggian (tron),8t. Wenn 6000 Restriggian (tron),8t. Wenn	6
## 6 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	1865 2500 1865 2500 1864 2000	Cefn Cliceria (Armanochan (gold) L.£1) 0 8 20 Cefn Clice (d.), Filir (L.£5) 3 12 0 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead) 4 0 Central Minera (lead) (L.£5) 2 17 0 Chiverton (lead), Perranasba, 7 0 Chiverton Moor (lead)	0 Sept. 1864 0 May, 1865	3998 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 4 16	6. 186 11/
2800 Frank Mills (lead), Christow	1865 4000 1865 3071		0 9½ 9 9½ Aug. 1865 0 6½7½ 7½ Aug. 1865 0 — July, 1885 1 — July, 1884	3848 Rosewarne United (cp.,tin) 3 16 6000 Roskear (copper), Camborne 0 10 667 Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne 3 0 800 Segienias, Montgomery [L. £8] 6 50000 Sinsefell (lead) isle of Man [L.£1] — 3000 Silver Rose (silver and lead)	11. 1% 1% 1% Oct. 188 0. —
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe100 0 0 35 36 37 7 17 0 0 17 6—Sept. 11 3024 Herodstoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.] 8 10 0 34 5 0 1 15 0 0 -5 0 0 -Aug. 1 400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0 34 5 0 1 15 0 -Oct. 1	1865 787 1864 3000 1865 16000	0 Cleveland (iron), [L. £30] 10 0 7 Clijah & Wentworth (tin,ep.) 34 0 9 Clowance Wood (cop.) [L. £5] 4 0 0 Coolartra & Bond[L.][\$300.41pd.,1070 0 Coonaree (cop.,sulph.) [L.] 1 0 0 Coonaree (cop.,sulph.) [L.]	0 Sent 1865	10000 811 Valo St Winner 15000 01 - 2	10 mm 10 mm
9000 Minera Mining Co.[L.], (id.), Wrexham [L.] 1 00. 1 1 0 0. 2 0 0. 31/4 33/4 33/4 3 2 6. 0 2 0—July, 10 1800 Minera Mining Co.[L.], (id.), Wrexham 25 0 0. 3 1/4 180. 181 18 0. 5 18	1864 6500 1865 861 1865 30000	O Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] . 1 0 1 Crans (copper), Camborne . 28 17 0 Crenwer and Wh. Abraham [L.] 3 5 0 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock 2 13 0 Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan 5 6 0 Crowan & Wendrov(to) [L. 21] 9	0 June, 1865	4096 Sithopy Wheai Metal (tin) . 3 17 (2000 Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]. 1 6 6000 S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Fhillack 1 0 512 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 19 10 100 South Bryn Gwieg (lead) 7 0 6000 So. Ballar (copnar). Gwenne. 0 14	0 4 A
40000 Mwndy (Ironors) (L. £4] (8.E.) 210 0 2014 2014 19 18 11. 0 16 1.—July, 10 250 Manty Mines (lead), Montgomery 20 0 0 0 40 0 2 0.—April, 10 6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin), 1 6 6 214 214 214 218 0 21 0 2 0 0 3 0	1865 2500 1864 8000 1864 1428	Crowlern (lead), Liantdines, 1 13	0 Dec 1984	3000 So. Baller (copper), Gwennap 0 14 1024 South Callington (silver-lead). 5 2 4096 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.) 4 19 5000 South Carn Brea (cop.)	6 I at at Aug. 180
360 Pays Mines (copper), St. Agnes. 1 9 0. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) 3\(\frac{1}2\) 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) 3\(\frac{1}2\) 3\(\	1864 10900 1865 85000 1865 1000	0 Cuddra (cop.,tin), St. Austeil 4 12 0 Cwmsymlog (silid.), [L. £5] 2 0 0 Dale (lead), North Stafford. 1 0 0 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan. 9 4	0 Fully paid.	8000 South Darren(id.)[L.£3%] 8 6	6 Oct. 180
### 6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer[S.E.] 2 14 6. 5%. 55%. 0 50. 0 50. 0 50. Out.  ### 230 East Pool (ling, copper), Pool, Iliogan. 24 80. 400 369 100. 309 100. 300. Out.  ### 250 East Pool (ling, copper), Pool, Iliogan. 24 80. 400 369 100. 309 100. 400. Out.  ### 250 East Rool (ling, copper), Pool, Iliogan. 24 80. 400 369 100. 309 100. 400. Out.  ### 250 East Rool (ling, copper), Pool, Iliogan. 24 80. 400 369 100. 400. Out.  ### 250 East Rool (ling, copper), Caradon.  ### 250 East Rool (ling, copper), East Rool.  ### 250 East Rool (ling, copper), East Rool.  ### 250 East R	1865 1024 1865 672 1865 20000	Daire (lead), North Stanford. 1 9 Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan. 9 4 5 Devon and Cornwall (cop.) [L.] 10 0 Dign Dong (tin), Galvai. 44 10 0 Dolfrwynog (gold) [L.£1]. 0 15 6 Eaglebrook (lead) [L.£20]. 17 19		5000 So. Exmouth (id.), Christow. 2 11 5000 S. Foxdale(id.). I.of Man [L.£5] 3 10 1024 S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard. 6 2 96 South Klimorey (lead)	O
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [8.E.] 5 2 6. 82½77½ 82½612 10 01 10 0-Oct. 18 1024 Wh. Exmouth (lead), Chrisow	1865 1000 1865 6000 1865 2000	East Basset and Grylis (tin) 3 5	0 July, 1865	96 South Pant-y-Gof (lead) 27 0	
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100 Wheal Mary (Im), Lelant   36 2 6	864 4000 865 6145 865 6000	E. Framouti (cop.), Camborne 2 16 0 E. Gravville (cop.), Camborne 2 16 0 E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L£5] 4 0 E. Gunnisiakes S. Beddi.(cop.) 8 8 6 East Jane (silid.), Cardinham 2 17 0 East Laxey (lead) [L. £3] . 2 0 0 E. Polberro(tin) [L. £1] [4000£1pd. 4000 E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel. 4 16 2	6 April 1865	780 Spearne Moor (tin), St. Just 3 17 9 0000 St. Cuthbert Lead Smeit. [L.] 5 0 0 0000 St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.] 1 12 6	Fully paid.
[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]	6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3] . 2 0 0	% 1Oct. 1865 May, 1865 Nov. 1864	700 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin) 10 7 0 000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2\\ ]. 2 10 0 000 St. Just Consols (tin) [L. \(\pm 1\)] 1 0 0 000 St. [estopes (id.). Salop [L. \(\pm 1\)] 3 10 0	Aug. 1868 June, 1868 Gect. 1866
BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.  240 Boscean (tin), 8t. Just	256 1190 1300 6000	East bedon (cop.), Camborne. 0 10 0 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer 19 17 0 E. Wheal Ellen(cop.), St. Cleer 19 17 0 E. Wheal Ellen(cop.), Calling. 1 0 E. Wh. Florence (cop.), Calling. 1 0 East Wheal Grylis (tin, cop.) 3 2 E. Wh. Russell, Tayls, [S.E.], 10 15 6 E. Wh. Russell, Tayls, [S.E.], 10 15 6	July, 1865 Jau. 1865 Dec. 1864	920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]. 37 5 6 6 000 Swincombe Vale (tin) [L. £1] 0 12 6 500 Tin Hii (tin), St. Austeil 1 2 0 000 Tolearne (cop.), Camborne 2 7 0 000 Tolvadden (copper), Marazion 1 0 0	11 9 10 Oct. 1865
2450 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan 18 18 9 8 78 78 1 70 0 7 0 — June, 185 1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth 12 0 0 78 7 8 7		East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.) 3 2 6 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]. 10 15 6 East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.) 5 0 0 Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham 0 6 3	July 1986	000 Trelogan (lead), near Holywell 10 0 0. 007 Trencrom (tin), Uny Leiant. 13 6 8. 501 Tresavean and Trethurrap 14 10 0	- 4% 5% April, 1665
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7 0 0. 0 10 0 Sept 180	4098 G	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer. 4 18 0. Gramb. & St. Aub. (ep.) [S.E.] 67 0 0. Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth. 6 18 0. Great Caradon (cop.), St. Iva. 3 2 0. Great Devon and Bedford [L.]. 2 5 0.		00 West Beam (tin) [L.] 1 0 0. 60 West Burton Gill (lead) 50 0 0. 00 West Clorau (gold), Merioneth 1 0 0.	- Paily pail.
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8000 Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]. 0 5 6 5 1 3 0 5 0.—Nov. 1863	68 6000 G	St. No. Laxey(Lof Man) [L.£1] 0 10 0. St. Retallack (silid., blende) 2 8 6. Sysat S. Chiverton (sillead), 1 1 0.	1½ 1½Feb. 1865 120 July, 1865 5 Oct. 1865 10	00 W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton 1 a 0.00 Wast Nanty (sead) [L.]	
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## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.  2464 Burra Burra (cop.), 8onth Australia. \$ 0 0 60 60 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 12000 Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7 0 0 12 12½ 13 20 2 6 0 17 6 106 12000 Cobre Copper Queen Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7 0 0 12 12½ 13 20 2 6 0 17 6 100 0 10 0 120	85 8072 G 84 10000 G 64 6400 G	it. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage 23 13 0 it. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper) 1 10 0 ireat Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]. 2 0 0 irean Hurth (lead) [L. £] 0 1 0 irit and Stapeley (lead.), [L.] 10 0 0 irylls Wheal Florence (tin) 1 5 0	May, 1865 400	0 Wheal Agar (copper), illogan 5 18 0	28 22 24 May, 186
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43174 United Mexican(sil.), Mexico[8.E.]. 18 0 0. 44 . 48 48 . 68 15 0. 2 10 0—June, 1864 10000 Vancouver (coal) [L.£10] 5 0 0	6000 Hi 6000 Hi 6000 Hi 5000 Ke	endre (lead), Filnt [L. £5] 4 0 0     ingston Down (cop.), [S.E.] 5 10 6     logan (tin and copper) 0 14 6     eliy Bray (cop.), Callington 5 7 6     illmorey (lead)		0 Wh. Harriett(cop.), Camborne 5 0 6 0 Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear 2 8 8 0 Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just. 3 15 0	. Supt. 186 . Aug. 186 . Oct. 188 . June, 186
FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	8000 La 4500 La 8000 Le 1019 Le	any serina (cop.) [S.E.] 3 10 0.00 anivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. pd.] 1 8 6 eawood (copper, lead) 1 8 6 eeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop). 18 13 4	June, 1865 600 Aug. 1865 100 Mar. 1866 480	0 Wheal Loveli (tin), Wendron. 9 0 0 0 Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead) 4 8 8	
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10550 Alten and Quanangen Uni.(eop.)[L.£5]4 10 0 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 1853 20000 Austraitan (cop.), S. Austraita (S.E., ) 7 7 5 0 1 0 0 1 0—Dec. 1863 20000 Central American (aliver) [L] 5 0 0 4 6 5 0 14 10—Dec. 1863 200000 Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] S.E.] 16 0 0 5 11/2 5 11/2 0 0 9 0 0 9—Dec. 1882 203815 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 0 0 9 6 0 1 6—July, 1889 48090 Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0 11/4 11/4 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0—Aug. 1863	6000 Ma 4480 Ma 8000 Mi 8 8000 Mi	aniwi varure (con), [1.25] * 10 0.00 g Rake (lead), Flint 5 15 0.00 wer Park (id.,) Denbigh [L.] 3 11 0.00 wer Park (id.,) Denbigh [L.] 4 1 0.00 wer lyn (lead), Flint 4 1 6.00 meral Bottom (lead) 3 0 0.00 land (cop.), S. Moulton 3 18 0.00 wer leaf the convent Ker 22 10.00 were 22 10.00 w		Wh.Reeth(tin), Uny Lelant 101 10 0 Wheal Sarah(tin), Lanivet 0 13 8	. June, 186
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Shares	6000 Ne 24000 Ne 6400 N. 6000 Ne			Wheai Truscott.   1 10 0   Wheai Truscott.   1 10 0   Wheai Union (cop.), Redruth   4 18 6   1 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear   4 6 0   1 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth   9 17 0   1 5 0   1 5 0	May, in 1
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